THE

Triumphs of Kinglame

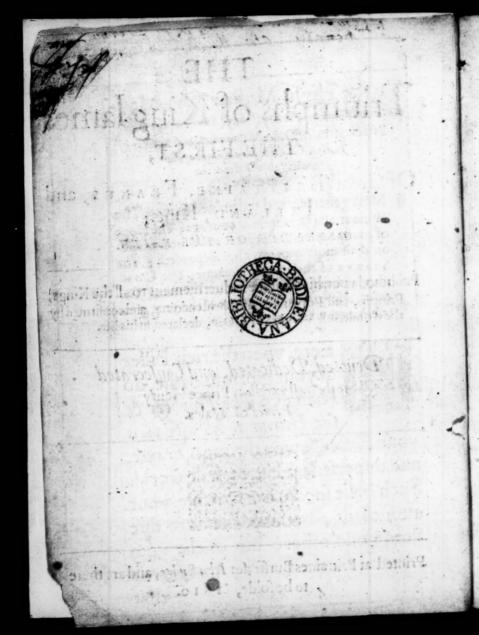
Of Great BRITTAINE, FRANCE, and
TRELAND, King;
DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

Published vpon his Maiesties advertisement to all the Kings Princes, and Potentates of Christendome, and confirmed to the wonderfull Workes of GOD, declared in his life.

Denoted, Dedicated, and Consecrated to the most excellent Prince Henry Prince of Wales.



Printed at Brittaines Burfle, for John Budge, and are there to be folde, 18 1 0.



To the High, Mighty, and Magnanimous Prince Henry, Eldest Sonne to the King, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Rothsay: Earle of Chester, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garrer, &c.

RUTCATORE

Most generous and redoubted Prince, The Honour and Ornament of your age; The Hope of your people; The Subject and Object whereon their most happy wishes dependent; The STARES of their fairest Fortune; The Comment of the readfull terrour to their enemies; The Index, Abstract, or Compendium of the very greatest Princes whatsoever.

Eere, vpon the rich Piller of your glorious name, do I hang vp The Trophees & the Honour of Mx King

your Father, sowne through France, and dispersed ouer the whole world. Such holie spoiles are worthie your auouching, because they are due vnto none other, but onelie vnto your Highnesse, in regarde A2 that

that a person who is so neere vnto you, hath conquered & won them: And his Triumphant Triumphes, are the auguries, harbingers, & vant-currers of your infallible fortunes to come, even as your owne Vertues do serve for a pattern and example, to them of My Lord the Duke your Brother.

Accept them then My Lord, & by your fauorable looks, give them all a speaking-power, as the Sunnes reflection did on the Image of Memnon. And believe, that as one of yours, you shall finde me readier to lay hand on my sword for you, then on my pen, and would rather spend my blood then mine linke, for your honour and service, in al, and by all,

My young CAESAR, and great ALBRANDER.

TO FRANCE.





nabir

Hou Eye of Europe, the Soule, the Heart, the delight of all thy neighbours; France, Mother of curtesie, and our ancient friend: Suffer, that (with a voice of Braffe) I may make

heard through all the Corners of the earth, & even to those worldes which yet are surthest off, cry out to that Iacabine Monke, and that Proselite Pellities, Do no evil at al auto my King. For so cryed out the Sonne of Croesus, dumbe all his life time before, votill kee saw the sword drawne to wound his sather. If the childe for the Father, why not then the Subiect for his Prince? Their love ought to be alike or equall, & (in semblable actions) alike also ought to bee their duties, because the people are helde to be the Princes Children.

B

TO FRANCE

For Isee, that these two audacious and prefumptuous Phaetons, do labour by their flattering answeres (as with a Delphian sword) to open the bosome or breast of M x K 1 N G, to strike at his heart with a deadly stab, and to give him the lie more covertly, then Tortus (to his shame) hath doone, coveting to impresse lies and falsities in the soules of every one.

Their painted speeches and goodly protestations, makes my haire stand up as affrighted, pales my countenance, smites my hart, & teares open my lippes, to entreat you (good Frenchmen) to credite them no further, then Our King hath done. Hee alwayes deriueth found judgement from words, & by the verie mouing of the toong he knoweth the harts of them that make such Orations to him. Wherfore, in beholding their books, he hath faide with God, Hilabijs me bonorant, cor aute eorum longe eft a me. Thefe men honor me with their lips, but their barts are far off from me. In like maner there is nothing more daungerous then the teeth of a Serpent hid vnder greene hearbes, and the throat of a wolfe, having on a sheeps habit,

TO FRANCE.

habit. Wo be to them that cal euill good, and good euill; that make darknesse light, and light darknesse, and that call bitternesse sweetnesse, and sweetnesse bitternes. Wo be to you Scribes and Pharifies, Hypocrites, for you compasse both sea and land, to the end, to make one Profelite: and when he is made, you yeild him yp as the Sonne of Hell, doouble worfe

then your felues.

What impudence was it in a cloiftred Prieft, & in a privat person, to shew himselfe in open field, to cope with a great and powerful king, when Kinges haue beene at all times without Peere, and free from fight, except it were with others kings ? Honor is not to be had, but by an equal: & Alexander, being desirous to win the prize, in the course of the Olimpian games, demanded continually: Is there any kings that runne? The like may our King very well question: Is there any Kings that answere? Itis to them to whom his Maiesty bath directed his aduertisement, and it is to them only to make answere.

Monarkes, Kings, Princes, and Potentates of Christendome, where are your Prouost Mar-

B 2

fhals

TO FRANCE

shals then? Where are your Listours and Sergeants, to seize on these saucy gamesters? Where are your Lawes and Edicts, to punish these proud presumers, that durst set footing within your Lists, to steppe before you in so saire a Race or Carriere? Stirre Magistrates, lay hold on these base Hackny-runners, in so braue a fight, and do you beat downe the insolence of these rash headed Athletes, or malepart Champions. There lackes Fortures for Tortus, to breake the bridles of such filly naked soules, and bolster their crazed braines a little better; to the end, to make Coiffeteau consesses, and Pelletier professe the truth, perforce, according to the rule of truth it selte.

These produes, are to bee vanquished with other Beasons, then those whereby they labor to refute them, else it wil never be done. Herefy findeth daily something to re-say, and to confound Paper withall: some meanes to soue himselfe either by slight, or obstinacy of opinion, because he wil never confesse his errour, much lesse deliver up his Armes. Even so the Pharisies and the Saduces, being beaten

2/6/1

To FRANCE.

downe by the mouth Divine, would yet fud- | denly exalt themselves again, without confesfing either their fal, or the offence. So Pericles, throwne headlong downe, and euen almost buried in the dust, would yet perswade the whole Theater, that he deserved to be crowned. So that Hippomachus (of whome Plinie speaketh) and the other of the Aeolians, would needs be proclaimed victorious conquetors, after they had breathed forth their foules ynder their enemies feete. And so this Anteus, and his companions, already stifled in the gripes of our Christian Hercules, would faine perswade the worlde, that being themselues vanquished, yet they stand up still as vanquithers. All fuch brablings and contentious difputes, doe but whet on Choller, and harden bad spirits, as being more apt to moue sedition and disobedience, then to affoorde anie fruitfull edifying.

Let then their shamelesse fore-heads bee circled with Crownes, such as the Romains vsed in their Consult sestionals, for their Arcadian Monsters, rather then any answeare bee

B 3

made

TO FRANCE.

made vnto them, except it be by the hand of Thomas Dury, our Maister Guillaume. Let the Laurell wreaths be wrung out of their hands, to impale the victorious head of our I A MES, truely Triumphant, ouer Pagan Idolatrie, and Popish Heresie, which is the subject of this my present labour, and the whole desseign of this discourse, as appeareth in the Frontispice of the main building. Thus are His Tropbees gathered, and limmed (through by an vnexperienced Pensill) in his victories, deriued from the writing of his Royall Aduertisement.

This is the full ayme of mine intention (Religious French-men) and that which I defire to shew vnto you (Deare Children of Heauen) to the end, that you may not suffer your selues to bee perswaded in the contrarie, by the deceiuing Language, subtle Arguings, Sophistries, and captious arguments of this Doctor Divinity-destroyer, and the discoursing Enthusiaste, least of wise French-men, you become with them, mad and insensed Galathians. The very written book it selse doth furnish vs with strength sufficient, to vanquish and convince all

To FRANCE.

all the answerers of the worlde, and their anfwers; not turning any one lease of his book, but it deliuereth many most expresse Texts of the holy Scriptures, as many goodly places out of the holy fathers, as many Canons of the chiefest Counsellers, with many rich & strong arguments, and al set downe by his Maiesty.

It isto you (Generous French-men) that I speake this, and to whom I desire to make it manifest : for though the speaking, or willingnesseto make it knowne to you of my Country, should be but in me as lost labor, yet must I needs speake it againe, beeing no more but what you know, what you have feene, and what hath bin published . So many mouthes are as fo many Trumpets of his greatnesse in great Brittaine; fo many hearts, they are as fo many Temples of his vertues; and formany foules, are as many Vowes and Sacrifices to his faire name. Among them, Jam but as one voice, yet now driven to the vniverfall confort of the whol worlds voices. For if my voice could bee understoode from the East to the West, from the North to the South: nay, if it could pierce from this low center of the earth

TO FRANCE.

to the highest circumference of the Imperiall heaven: I would cal al Noble Spirits to com, to see Idolatry subdued, and meresic vanquished, and I would entreate them, to be leue that which I say vnto you, for an assured verity, whereof Heaven, Earth, Men, and Angels, are faithfull and vnreprodueable witnesses. My words do sauour rather of the salt of a pure affection, then the Oyle of supple flattery; My penne shall neuer be Ioabs Dagger, to stab Abner backward: My life is innocent, my heart Christian, My tongue to Scottish, & he is too good and wife a King, to bee flattered by any.

But to accommodate my selfe to the ignoraunce of these insolents, who have made French answeres to a Latine Booke, I shall labour to expresse my conceite of their I diome, and imitate (as wel as I can) the steppes of our French Orators. Wherein I will loose no time for excusing my selfe, either for my harsh and unelegant language, searing the reply (in elder time) made by Cato varo the Historian Albinus.

The

TO FRANCE.

The courteous and Charitable Frenchman, in confidering the good and free will, wherewith I march on in this matter, and for his instruction; will amiably correct the Errours of my Penne and the Presse, which manie (in like fauour) have amended in our Language. In this affaire, their blowes do touch vs, their Iests and Sportes do inuite vs, their Reasons do drive vs, and their daily desires ought to moove vs.

But if any base and creeping soule, if anie deiected spirite, or if some Monke or Priest shall recreate his leysure by this writing, and purge his salt-soule of those soule slaunders, breathed foorth with so many wry mouthes, & apish faces, with such bending the browes, and snuffes in the nose, and which (no doubt) he will vie in reading this worke: One Lawrell braunch of Mr King (onely) shall bee my Warrant, from the sparkeling slashes of such false fires, and his glorious Name shall serue me as the Shield of Minerua, against all their impoysoned Arrowes of Nessus and all Philotteres. Let every Momus, Zoylus, and all

C

TO FRANCE

insenced Gensurers examine this little Booke Letter by letter; let them measure the Syllables, weigh the Words, controule the points and Virgulers; let them peruse the Periods, count the Pages, and turne ouer the leaues: I will protest onely for my Apology, that I have taken the Rule, Squire, Plummet, and compasse in forming it, only to enform them in a solid truth.

Wherefore, cruell apprehensions, bristle not uppe your haires against mee; affrighted horrours, seeke not to shake my soule anie more; panicke terrours, leaue my heart at large, and my tongue at libertie; to the end, that I may bidde them; Go out, go out of Babylon stye from behind her, Be not overthrowne in her iniquities. But publish this with a loude voyce, as a Song of Tryumph, and speake it unto the utmost part of the

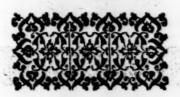
To FRANCE.

the Earth: THE ETERNALL HATH RRDEEMEDHIS SER-VANT IAMES.

Farewell then France.

My well beloued, and take this for thy present, and the guist of my remembrance.

From Alethia, towards the VV inter Solftice, or the decreasing of the Romish Religion, and ascending of the truely Catholique and Reformed.







King I A M E s Triumphant.

os, iaromerelu, 80

The Tropbees of the King of great BRITTAINE, &c.

P, on your Palm-trees(ô ye mortals) run all to Lawrels or flourithing Bayes: on to the wild Oline, let vs fill our handes with flouring

braunches of the Pine; all which, neuer wither: to plaite Wreathes, Chaplets, and Coronets of honor for this worthy Paneratiaste. Gather greene Maple, to befet round about the body of this Triumphant VV rastler. Cal for Trumpets and Clarions, to celebrate the victory & blessings of our KINGIAMES.

C 3

Let vs found forth the praises of that inuincible Monarch, who inuiteth all Kings vnto his Royall Triumph. Let vs passethorough a lustrall fire of yenomous tongues (bee it eyther the poison of Herefie, or of enuy, or offlanderous detraction) or of immolated Beafts.Let vs prepare the hauty Trophees of his heroick actions, farre more furpalsing in noile, found, and glorie, then all the pompous Triumphes of Pompey, Aemilius, Scipio, or Vespasian. Let vs insculpe and carue them, not in the Marble of Quarrera, the Alablaster of Venice, the Porphiry of Guinea, nor yet in Iuory; not in Braffe or Copper, nor yet in Silver, or in the richeft enammeled Golde : but in the Temple of Memory, and in the hearts of all men. To the end, that altogether in one vnanimity may fing with mee, not in an halfe or lowe, but in a full and lowde voyce, cheerfully founding out these two Wordes, these ioyfull Words, this IO PAEON.

And appland with hands and voyce:
When

When they heare the noise and sound, (Which like thunder doth rebound)
Of King James the honour great,
To whom God from his mercies seat,
(Beyond all other else) hath showne,
Such loue, as like was neuer knowne.

Chast Spouse of Iesus Christ, thou being the glorie of his Victories, thou being the Victorie of his Triumphes, and thou being the triumph of his iust fights: Come, ô come, descend from Libaron, looke downe from the Mountaine top of Amana, from the height of Shamit and Hermon: Come sweete Empresse of the world, and work so graciously, that the homagers of thy Faith may (at the least) bring victorious Palmes, and lay them before his feete, whom God hath heer established upon earth, and hath made choise of at this instant, for thy deliverance out of the handes of cruell Antichrist.

(throne, And see how Heauen hath confirm'd his Induitur chlamidem, regnique insigne vetusti Gestat Gestat læua decus, cinguntur tempora vitta Albente, ac lateride more accingitur ensis.

In this maner is it, that the true Church prepareth the triumphal Arche of MY KING, euen of all the Sacred Orders which hee hath in his Royall Parliament of England, and on that very day, when he deliuered vs from the dreadful fire, the Flames whereof would have reached up to the Starres, and the Ashes unto the center of the earth, in the yeare of Grace, MDCV. and in this yeare also, the day of his birth in Scotland. Which Nation also, being desirous to elevate their piety unto the Heauen of his glory, hath imitated the Emperour Macrinus, who to deify Antonin, erected him a Statue, sitting in his Throne, adorned in all his Royall Ornaments.

This is the magnificent furnishment, which the reformed religion hath prouided for him, as being due to the Preserver of her Sacred priviledges, and to the Guardian of her intire purity. To the end, that he shold be acknowledged through the whole world, for Defen-

der

der of the Faith, and appeare dreadfull to his enemies, as the ouer-commer of Monsters.

Let vs go on then to his fights, march on to his allarums, & fearch into his victory, to attaine vnto his Triumphes; where we shal first of all beholde, that it is not a fingle fight, or Combate of man to man, but the encountering of one man (halfe an Angell) with the darke and infernal powers of well, it bornes

For the Enemy, both of God and of Kings presumeth into his presence, to search into,& to dispute the sence of the Gospell, in the brightnes of Flames, and in horrible exploites of seuerity and cruelty. His Squadrons are prepared, and confifte of Furyes, Scolopenders, Stellions, Phalanges, and Philemons, more mad and enraged then those of Orestes, more furious then those of Herciles, & much more frantickthen that siax, whom Sophocles produceth in his Tragedy The Kenes fermed the as Courtle-Axes, not to open & thut the heauens, but to gripe and graspe vp all the Gold and Silver, yea, all the wealthy abundance of Great Brittaine. The Sheepe-hooke, Crosier,

alone,

or Pastorall Staffe, served to catch up the sattest Sheepe in all the Lords flocke. And the Watch-word was nothing else, but Kil, Burn, and Massacre. As for the followers, they were fully armed from head to the soote, with surely, rage, and malice, having their harts filled with Sulpher and Brimstone, to burn, spoile, and desolate all. Their pieces of Ordinance carried six and thirty barrels of Gun-powder, beside Billets and Faggots, and great sharpepointed bars of Iron. And the sound of their Trumpets, was, Pereant amici, mode intimici.

Ogood God, what kind of armes are these? The Church, the onely daughter of Heauen, the Virgin seated on the hill of Sion, was shee ever a Murdresse? Was she ever taxed with any cruelty? Or did she ever drowne the world in bloud? Alas, hath not (much rather) persecution bin her legitimate legacy in the world? Hath not infinit store of afflictions bin hir patrimony and inheritance? And the crown of martirdom, hath not it bin hir only triumph?

Contrariwife, for MY KING, hath not hee contented himselfe, to encounter his enemies alone,

alone, the edge of his fworde being rebated, the point broken off, his match not fyred, his powder wet, his Ordinance out of carriage, their mouths empty of fire or Salt Peter, only to fight against them with the Armes of Iuflice? And where was the field for battail, but in Court of Parlament? And in the most eminent place of the plain, were all the Monarks, Kings and Princes of Christendome (euen as Homer feigned his Iupiter on the Dardanian mount, where he beheld Troyan bandes and fquadrons of the Greeks?) And what was the shocke of battell, but the fire discouered, the bloud and death of some few knowne Traytors, where Rebellion was taken captine, to be tied both by hands and feete to the Chaire of King JAMES? Loyalty euermore finging with a chearefull voyce, and refounding in praise of his victory, this Triumphant 10, or Line King lames. That he may line as triumphant, euen in Rome, as victorious in Great Brittaine; as much admired of all the worlde for his Mercie, as feared for his Valour, and cherrished and honoured of his people, both for his Piety and Justice. For, as Learters on his Royall for-head, as knowing how to instruct stout Rebels, giving them lessons of dutie, and apprehensions, how to live acording to his Lawes: so (in like maner) may be seene shining in his Eyes, Clemency and Mildnesse, Vertues apt and proper to My King.

And therefore wee fee him, not running, like Aratus, with a drawne fword in his hand, vpon the Wals of Rome, and to the Tyrants gate, to take reuenge in his iust displeasure, but seated. Seated in signe of Royall power and Soueraignty of his owne right & Iustice. Sitting on his Throne, in signe that Iehu shall raigne, and that is, according as the Wise man approueth it, when he saith, The King that is seated vpon his Throne, chaseth all euill out of his sight.

In like manner, heere doe I fee my felferauished in spirit, and rapt vp to Heauen, the beauen of the most high maiesty of Great Brittain, the Epicicle most eleuate of his Royalty. That is to the Daix or State of his Throne-royall, where I fee the God of our Worlde ruling all

the

all the Motions, the Aspects, the influences, & the Conjunctions of all the starres in his heauen: discerning the fixed from erring, and Commets from Plannets; to the end, that all may thine the better, and enioy (at length) the Heaven of God, which is the maine end of all his trauailes, and shall be the Crowne of his faire Trophees, Hee is feated, to bee (as yet) peaceable, the Sword hanging but by his fide, to declare therby, that he would not force the faith, that flaughtery, butchery, and all their massacres (with the Phalarian and Neronian torments) are to him most horrid and hateful, and that their foule treason hath but onely drawne out of his breast, a very small spark of Divine fire. Finally, that he hath not caused Scaffolds, Jibbets, and Helles to be erected, to handle and punish Traitors, according vnto their merits.

To how many hath hee given pardon, as that grave and sweete Authour of Tortura Torti (as truely as learnedly) testifieth vnto vs? Was there ever any Prince more forgetfull of wrongs, and more apt to remit iniuries

D 3

done

done against him, then his Maiesty, euen then when he might be very eafily reuenged? How many Actes of Parliament, full of benignitie, clemency and kindnesse, hath hee set toorth fince his happy comming to the Crowne of England, even towards his very enimies themfelues? which is the onely reason, that his subiects both love and obey him the more willingly, and that straungers ought to bee the more respective of him. da ward desister of

For my felfe, I may fay, that (by good right) of him, which the Romaine Orator did of Inlius Cafar. Hee is a great Iufticer, Vpright, Equall or true : But in all his vertues, there is none more Great, more Excellent, or more commendable, then is his Clemency and Benignity. I speake not this as a Learner, or beeing Tutored thereto; but out of knowledge and good experience, and as one willing with poore Vz-24, to fet a hand to helpe the Arke, whereof I feared the falling. And if I have done it with outany great paine, yet am I glad that it hath returned me no danger, and folong as I shall have any iot of life in mee, I will publish eite oriob

rie

my felfe ser visto son digendal assers on ve

En tibi præpetibus fælix victoria pennis Quæ volat, & lætam adducit Clementia pacem, Vnde falus populis te Rege Iacobe beatis.

euen that part, wherein

But fearing the like inconvenience, as that which happened votoche nigh-Prieft Gecilius Metellus, for haning dared to be fo bold, as to put his hand necreate the Statue of the Goddelle Pallas: I am conftrained to turne my fightfrom the faire Pre of the Worlde His Beams do force me to kiffethe very hiddes of those eyes, even as the perfection and proportion of his other Vifible parts, doseftraine my tongue, from delivering the milticall and Physiognomical fence of every one of them. In like maner it was never mine intention to note al the Anatomical confiderations of his Imperial Body, or to pierce any further, then vnto the subtiltie of our owne reach and apprehension : which dooth sufficiently content it selfe, to referre all the functions of

his parts, to the apparent appearance, thereby to erect a Triumph, not onely fully rich, but also morral, to following posterity.

We will beginne with his Crowne, which is the Ornament for the Head, the chiefest member, and that which is most honourable of all the body; euen that part, wherein are composed al the principal instruments of life, by the perfection of numbers This pidrichief part is crowned, to the che, ithat hist, enternies beholding the fame, fabuld enter into the apprehensions of Caffanders King of Macedon, who having founde the Statue of Alexander, entred into fucha fear, that he trembled at the verie fight thereof. And to lerbee feene, that meere glory, hath defended him from his greatest advertatios athey houlde bring him no fuch fraile Crownes, wherewith (include times) they were wont to honor the Conquerors in the Olympian, Pythian, Ifmyan, and Non mean games but that duety which flineth in hearien, and can never bee withered, because it was first wroughtand wouen with the verie fingers of the found of Godhionfeldelel it anos

It is a Grown of Gold, enriched with Pearls and precious Stones. Of Gold, which reioyceth the heart, healeth all putride Vicers, Woolfes, or rotted corruption. To declare thereby, that this King shall beare the precious Balme, the Cataplasme and Seare-cloath to heale vicered hearts and consciences, even those which are most fired and cauthorized, thereby to bring the new birth againe of the former Golden dayes of Saturne.

The Pearles are the Hieroglyphickes of his foules immaculate whitenesse or integrity, & do testifie vnto the whole worlde, that hee is

Protector of Innocency and Truth.

The Diamonds do shine, and deliuer a clear white luster, which cheareth the eye. The Rubies do dart footh to fight very straunge staming beams, which may offend some (perhaps) more then they please. These are the two most precious Stones aboue all other, the Symboles or Creeds of our Churches. Nothing can bite or cut the Diamond, but the Diamond it selfe; neither can we shape or sigure any thing else therby, of any indamagement or hurttowards vs, but it must come by

our owne felies. The Diamond is inuulnerable, and not to be brussed by hammers on the Anuile: but wil enter farre into the Ruby, who is subject to be wrought therewith, penetrated, cut; carued, or imprinted thereon, in what locuer a man pleaseth, euen as our beleese worker the like essectes in vibe leeuing harts, which they may very aptly signifie.

The Sphear-like forme of his Crowne doth denote the even roundnesse wherein hee proceedeth to every one, as well towards the smal as the great, the poore, as the rich. That he is the Common Father of all his people, ordering all his affections in an equal partage, like ynto the Geometricall point, which beholdeth all his circumference in one & the same proportion. Answerable to the Sun, which thinoth equally upon all: Or as the heart, which furnisheth all the other members with life & hear : Or like vnto the Palme-tree, which diftributeth his nourishment to his leaves and braunches, euen as if it were by iust weight & measure. Before that Parliament, he contented himselfe to expresse vnto the Papistes themselues, rather the power of his Authority, then the rigour of his Iustice. Hee permitted to all, the free communication of his fauour, as of his Countreyes ayre, and the enioying of his presence, as the sweet breath of his fertile kingdome and account and are

The Booke and the Scepter, which his Maiefly holdesh in his hands, do represent Reason and Rigor, which are the two Engines, wherby all men are drawne to their dutie. For, if Reason profit not, recourse multithen be had to Poper: According ynto the example of our Lord Iefus Christ, and of his Apostles : For they prefenting peace in all mildnesse, thorough all places where they came, shooke off (in the spirit of Justice) the dust fro their feet, on them which relifted the Saying for reason of the fift; That be was foft and gentle; and for the second That he was upright or instantin In the first ; bat be is good or gracious ; in the facond, That he is terrible. In the first, That bee helpeth the desolate in bart, or hinders my their mountds, In the second, That be is Dowinus per sutients a Lord that shiteth In like man er Our King Ge-Hans line de ous en il neuer prese with his scepter of authority, which he beareth in his right hand, till

till he may vie his pen no longer, and that the left hand be wholly despised. He applyeth not the Rafor to the Canker and Gangrena of Heresie, solong as Reason, and soft and lenitive remedies may ferue the turne. Throughout antiquity, The Scepter hath bin common to al Kings on the earth. The Booke perticularly, and for the exclusion of others, appertaineth to our Mercuriall Heros, to enftruct vs, that of him (properly) ought the double Prophelies bee ynderstoode. The one of Cataldus Finius, which is more then a thoulande yeares fince : Iste sotus Clare aperiet Isbrum scriptu digito Dei viai, He onely shall emidently open the book, written with the finger of the living God: As plainly appeareth by his Learned Preface. The other of Sybilla, on the destruction of Antechrift: Miferum inde tempus quia linum, ipsum perdet, Miserable in time shall he be, because linnen or a Lyne shall destroy him. By Linnen his Maiesties Booke is vnderstoode, the Paper whereofismade of olde decayed linnen: Or elfe the Lineor Cord is threatned thereby, to hang him up, according to the example of Ater of anthority, which he beareth itledgords

His

His Scepter, which is in his right hand, is not ! of wood, made fast with Iron nayles, as were the ancient Scepters in Homer & Virgil; nor yet of luory, such as the Kings of Rome carried, and fent to their Kindred and friendes; nor of Ebony, like that of the Indians: nor of Iron, Copper, or Silver, but of fine Golde, like that of Marke Anthonie in Florus, and fuch as Abaquerus stretched foorth to Hefter in the Bible, to fhew ys, that his is one of the verie Noblest Scepters in the world. As His length plainly telleth vs, that even fo shall his power extend it felfe, and make it felfe to be felt very farre off. It beareth on the top, not any Eagle, like that of the Tarquins, nor a Crosse, as that did of Constantines : nor yet a Storke, or the straunge beaft living in the River Nylns, called Hippopotames, as others have caried, nor yet a hand like to that of France: But a Lilly or Flowerdeluce, thereby to affure vs, that his power and manner of government is full of sweetnesse, mildnesse, and good order.

The most precious garment of his Trophies is a Royal Mantle or Cloake, the onely facred ornament of Kings, for the more sumptions

E 3

decking

decking of potent Maiesty, made of Veluet Azure and Gold, which are the onely fightly things that can be vied in the habit of princes. It traineth along vpon the ground after him, to expresse the amplitude of his royall benignity, being called of God, to couer, not onely the members of his owne estate from the Tiranny of Antichrift, but likewise those people that are strangers, and of other Countries. His colours under, are of Scarlet and white, as the Spoule in the Canticles faieth: That ber Bestbeloned is all white and Vermillion : white in Innocency, Red & Vermillionin Charity. For euery colour else looketh pale and deade, or loofeth his beauty, being neere to thefe, yea, though it be Purple twice dipt in his tincture: As in like maner, the religion of Popery doth (being compared with that which Our King embraceth) as being without both found and lufter, vanishing of itselfe away, even as dufky clouds do before the beames of the worlds greatest light. The White of this Mantle royallis Ermins, which are more perfect in faire hufter, then any other, and those furies do tefifie, not the coldnelle ofhis Original coundeckin trey, trey (as some have scornfully saide) but his generous and resolved gravitie, as sull of bounty, As the skin of little blacke spots: Admonishing vs thereby, that there is nothing so prosperous, but sometime it meeteth with similar accident: as the Ermine, which is white over all the body, and yet directly on the top of his tail, hath that small touch or mark of blacknes.

Vnder this Mantle or Cloake, he weareth the Palmata Toga, or Dalmatian Vesture, proper to some Ministerials Office, because the sleeue reacheth so far as the elbow only. The which may teach and perswade vs, that in despight of the Pope, of Anabaptists, of al hairebrain'd, mutinous, opiniotiue, and frantique Preachers (whome his Maiesty calleth and vnderstandeth to bee Puritanes onely) hee is an absolute Monarch, as well of the Spirituall, as of the Temporall, euen as in elder times the Caliphes were, and that in him is verified the saying of the Poet:

Rex Anyus, Rex idem hominem, Phoebique

King Anyus, is the same man, King, and

For

For Kinges are the Coombes of the Estate belonging to God, euen as well as of that appertaining to their kingdomes, and their Authority is the bases and foundation, which vpholdeth the Church, in fauour and regard whereof, they were at first established by God, who had neuer created or preserved the worlde, but for this respect onely. They haue like power therin, as losias had, and like preheminence as Constantine, who published himself Byshop of exteriour occasions. They haue (I fay) Soueraign iurifdiction ouer Prelates, to keepe an eye vpon their Discipline,& on the manners or behauiour of the Clergy, to take acknowledgement of their differences. Which is very easie to be proued, as wel by Testimonies and solid Reasons, as by the examples and effectes of all most venerable Antiquitie-

Finally, Our King, in figne of diligence, & that he shal very shortly triumph in all trueth, Iustice, and power, euen as far as that proude Tarpeiane Tower, To kil the Dragon, and deliuer the male childe from his throat, as manifestly appeareth by the Angell mounted vppon the

white

white horse, to whom was given the Grown of victory: He is circkled with a Girdle of Golde hanging before his breast, which is The Collar of Saint George: which was not forgotten by the Romaines themselves of the round Table, speaking of the two Dragons, white and red, delivered out of prison by Merlin, in the time of k. Vter Pendragon, father to King Arthur, who after a long & deadly fight, the white at length overcame the red. And now we may see a second surprize them.

which signified the Red Dragon, that old vsurper, that Tyraunt ouer so many Nations, the Pope himselfe, commeth to the succour of his vanquished Legions, with two Breeues, and a Letter from the Cardinal Bellarmine, which are Gerions with three bodies, or Cerberus with three heads and throats, casting fire out at the eyes, the nose, & the mouth. They would saine fasten on Our white King lames, the Childe of Blessednesse, euen in his Cabinet, and pursue him thence to his Bed-chamber, in seeking to set free all his Subjects from their obedience to him: yea, and to turne his very housholde Ser-

F

uants

uants from their duty: Monarchy being not so pleasing to his tast, as Aristocratie; Order, as Anarchie.

Behold how Our King dealt in this manner with them, as others have done in the like : To day for him, to morrow for them. And their to morrow should have bin much neerer, if they coulde have attained to what they pretended. But his Maiefty stopt their way with a Mattock and a Wedge, as the Romaine Captaine faid: or in applying Triplici nodo Triplicem Cuneum, in cleaning a Triple knot of Iron, with a Triple wedge of Braffe; or in cutting The Gordian knot with the sword of Alexander. His Apologie (verily and of good right) ought to be helde for the support, defence, Rampant, and Fortresse of all the Kings, Monarkes, and Soueraigne Princes of Christendome, whom at the third voyce of his Triumph, hee awaketh and exhorteth, to maintaine and defend themselues altogether with him, against the attentates and vsurpations of the Pope, in adulting each one of them, according to the rule of reason and common fence, grounded vppon custome, and derived from the Pagan Poet, to learne of the wife, fay-Ecquid ing ;

Ad to post Paulo ventura periculis sentis?

Nam tuares agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

What perilles in short time may come, are they vnto thee knowne?

No, when thy Neighbours house doth burne, be carefull of thine owne.

Monarkes, Soueraignes, Chiefe Iudges of the World, to whom the Iustice of heaven hath given absolute power, and Scepters to governe the wide Vniverse; Earthly Deities, Living Images of the Eternal, true Lieutenants and Vicars of God, Fathers of the people, and Tutorsof his Church (kneeling on the earth, fo imitate him in a refounding Eccho, with her permission and your owne) waken your felues at the voice of My King. How much more pleasing should this be vnto you, then that of the trumpet, which called them to enter the Liftes, who presented themselves at the Games of Olympus? O Princes, are your heads fo loaden with vapours, and the Conduites of your vitall spirits fo ftopt, that by no agitation or motion, you can bee awaked from this Leaden flumber? Doe not you knowe, that the last Judge of the nebrew people, because hee did sleepe

in the lap of his Mistris, lost first his strength, next his fight, and foone after his life? While you sleepe so profoundly, do not you Dreame what may happen, and much more what hath beene already past? Will you still slumber, or doe you dissemble it, when they that shoulde watch for you, and feeke to preferue your Crownes in safety, are readyer to bereaue you of them? It is you Great-Soueraignes, whom this case concerneth. You can be no longer assured fafely, neither in your Pallaces & Cittadels, nor of the faith of your houshold servants, or those you put most trust in, if this Article may bee graunted to publique murders, and affafinates, (to wit) That they have power to dispence, and free your Subjectes from the Oath, whereby they have vowed faith vnto you, and may cause you to be murdered, were it by a Monke, and then to Cannonize or glorifie him, when the deede is done.

Arise then Kings, and provide for those affayres which the Great God hatb put into your hands. The Church is intutelage and protection of kings, and you are annointed and Sacred by God, to shew by this exterior note, that the care of spirituall

ritual things appertaineth vnto you. Make of vs ! one heritage, that this feame-leffe Garment of our Lord may no more be torn in peeces. Cast off the yoak of Antechrift, who cowardly abufeth the Authority to you committed. It is you that have given your power to the beaft, to fight against the Lamb. It is you also that shold rather hate him, and eate his flesh. And what hinders you from doing it? Hath not the light of the Gospell(already) sufficiently enough difcovered the frauds of this man of finne? The Spirit out of the mouth of Iesus Christ, breathed aboundantly in fo many places, and yet continuing, hath it not already foyled him, euen in the most fignall parts of his Dominion? There is not any Prince or Common-wealth, but is weary to fee this Tyraunt (farre from all obligation of Lawes, Equity, and Justice) to gurmundize and deuoure vp all the Estates of Christendome. The Pope seemes to sollicite Heaven and earth, even to his owne ruine, and Conjures all Europe to make but one Aefopes Crow. All the world is in a shivering so highly is it offended at his Tyranies, and desiret nothing else with vs, but one iust Conference, and which

which also is the aduise of Our mise and Learned

King.

It is necessary, that a good, free, and lawfull Counfell should bee called and assembled, by you Princes and Soueraigne Estates, to compound all these diffentions and differences in Religion: as being (at all times) the onely ordinary meanes, to abolish Schismes, disanull Herefies, and to reforme what soeuer is amisse in Ecclesiastical Discipline. This is the onely way, to restore the wanderers, to winne their harts more fenfibly, and to confolidate the languishing members, to the great body of the Church, and to revnite the willes of your lubiects, feattered into factions. Such fickly and diseased Spirits, doe require a milde and gonthe sure, the keene edged sword of the worde is that which pierceth into the Soule, and the Church instructeth not to persecute, but to admonish and informe such as are in error. And ir feemeth that this way is defined, wished and requested by many, who do offer to fubmitte themselves, to that which thereby shall be defined, concluded, and ordained.

how elfe with viburone it fr Conference and

Such a notable occasion is not any way to be contemned, Non oportet si quod omnibus, votis petendum erat, vitro offertur, fastidire. An adboue all at this time, having a Const antine amongst your selues, capable to preside as the other did in the Nicene Assemblies, the prefence of whom is able to dispose of differences, to soften the sharpest, to restore & place peace and concord among all good Fathers, not paffionate or interested in strange opinions, and to make them happily finish such a desseign, worthy of your best furtherance. If this happen not in our dayes, let vs neuer flatter our felues with any humaine hope, of compassing it heereafter. Our last ankor is cast, having such a Prince, Vertuous, Wife, Learned, Eloquent, Experimented, Conquering, Victorious, wel obeyed, Absolute in his kingdome, and beyond all this, nourished and educated in pietie, and in the true fervice of God.

And now fee him among all other Kings, in his second Triumphall Chariot, like to the Lyon among the other beafts. I am 100 les

Where wee may fee this Lyon in the Armes of

of M x KING (which is the note of his fecond victory) as all they do which behold this Great Salomon vponhis Throne, round engirt with Lions. These Images do giue them a sudden apprehension, as appearing terrible and dreadful to them. But when they approach neerer, they fee that the Lyons are of Golde, and as they mount to the feete of the Prince, the same Lyons do serue as a guarde and defence. In like maner feemeth it to them, which a farre off do behold the Lyon Rampant of Scotland, that he breatheth forth nothing else but punishments, death and desolation : but when they com neerer, and confider him aduifedly, they finde nothing but purity and perfection, which is verie folid and most pure and perfect Gold. And if they should yet stand inneede of the clemency of My Prince, this generous Lyon will serue them as a prop, supply and support thereto.

It is a Lyon Rampant, to represent vnto vs the Maiesty of his Maiesty, who in strength and furie is a true Lyon, when the presumptuous boldnesse of men shall bee such, as willingly to reject his elemency; Leo vngiet, of formidabant filipmaris. Then the turbulent, traitors, vnder-

miners,

miners, powder men, and fuch like; who are all as Marine-Monsters, and Children of Neptune, shall quake with feare. Huic Galli terrori non funt. And in trueth, Hic eft Leo qui vinciri pernegat, according to the Mistery which is on the Medaile of the Duke of Albania. For if the Children of Saleucus, had each of them on his thigh an Anchor imprinted or carractred, as a certaine marke of the line of their extraction; And the race of Python of Nisibis, had the impression of an Axe on their bodies, which testified the honour of their lineage: Euen fo, Our King, dooth not carry this Lyon onely in his Shield, as for a shew, but likewise in sign of his harts generofity, hath one lively figured on his bodie, vnder his lest pappe, Ab viero Matris (ue, which is not without a very great miftery.

As concerning the Floures de Lys or Lyllies, which Charle-Maigne caused to be doone in a double draught about the Scottish Escutchion, in the time of Achaius, the yeare 777, in perpetual memory of their alliance sit cannot be denied, but that they first came from heaven. So that all other floures (beeing compared with them) doe appeare no otherwise, but even as

Thiftles.

Thiftles, Brambles, and Bryers: Sicut Lilium inter spinas, ita Amica mea inter Filias; Like as a Lilly among the Thorns, so is my Loue among the Daughters (faide Jefus Chrift) in speaking of his Church. Whereupon, some Doctours, very curious and contemplative, have noted three especiall things in this faire and Celestiall Flower (to wit;) his purity and whitenesse, his admirable sweet fauour, and his phifical vertue against al burnings. And by his growing amog thornes, they fignified idolatries, impieties, and herefies, among which pure and ynsported doctrin shall alwaies shine most brightly. The Rabinesalfo, they found out infinit goodly & rare Misteries, vpon the inscription of the Psalme, where it is faide; Ad victoriam Lilijs. And the Naturalists do affirme, that there is an oyle extracted from the Lilly, able to cure the Palfie, the head ache, and deafeneffe in the cares; in figne, that the Writings of Our King should alfo ferue, to heale the fickeneffe of spirit, and re fore the Church of God to her first frength and convalescence.

Nor was it enough, that this Lilly of Alliance should bee a Lilly onely, and no more then a Lilly, Lilly, but that it sh ould also have the vertue and property, which Nature had bestowed vppon the Lilly. And therefore he willed withall, that this Lilly should bee of Golde, in a double draught: to declare thereby, that the vertues of our Kings, should exceed them of other Kings in quality; yea, even in quantity, according as Gold is the most precious thing among all inanimate creatures. He placed them also round about his Armes, in signe of the loude terrour which they had given, and shall yet give (if it please God) as well over the whole great continent, as in their owne little worlde, made, and made persect, by the conjunction of those three Leopards with that Lyon.

This new Alliance, in passing the Spunge vp-wardes or about the Table of our fatall divisions, hath vnited our Lyon Rampant, with the 3. Leopardes, three Floured de Luce or Lillies of England, and the Harpe of Ireland, to the end, they might be eight in all, as they of elder times were wont to say, namely, perfect. Because none can goe any further then this, when a number or figure is come unto his Triple dimension of length, bredth, and depth. According to the

G2 Pytha-

Pythagorians, it is the number of Iustice, because that first of all it resulteth it selfe into numbers of paire-like-parity, deuiding equally althings. By meanes whereof, it is instly attributed onto Iesus Christ, who is onely inst.

Cui tria sunt octo, tu me seruabis vt opto Ne voret inpumerus, cui tria sex numerus.

Which was likewise foretold by Sybilla, speaking of our Sauiour.

Although the number be one eight, and eight tens in account: Yet to eight hundred shall his name, in valuation mount.

Eight is like the Cube, which fignifieth firmenesse or stability, in that it turneth his face to
all, and turning downe from aboue, commeth
vnderneath, yet is it euermore firmely seated,
and in one and the same forme. It is also a solid
body, which hath his dimensions and properties, by reason of his soure direct or right Angles, for better seating and making himselfe
firme: which rendring it so maruailously proper and missicall, doth therby the better represent him vnto vs, who by his power hath reestablished

Eight, composed of this Royall writy of Our Lyon, and of the English Septemery, doth make up the Armories perfect in all their measures: also by this fair mixture of numbers, that sweet harmony is made, which entertaineth and preferueth the whole kingdom in good peace and

quietnesse.

And not to dispute heere, concerning the Three Leopards, the three Floures de luces, or the Harpe, which being seuerally ioyned with the Lyon, doe make fiue, the Symbole or figne of health or fafety: which number, among al them that are not paires, do appeare to bee the most nuptiall, and best beseeming mariage. Because three is the first, no-paire, & two the first paire, and five is composed of these two, as both of male and female, which sheweth vnto vs, that Scotland and England are in fuch fort marryed together at this instant, by mutuall loue in a true, pure, and fincere Religion, liuing also together in one faith, vnder one King and Law, as they are neuer heereafter to bee fundred or deuided.

The Teruary number, or of three, is of the G3 Leopards,

Leopardes, Guardians of our Microcosmus or little world (not of great Masties or Dogges, not of Tigers and Draggons, preferuers of the Helperides Apples) which do expresse vnto vs, that the vertues and power of Our King, is not onely to cleanfe the world of all Idolatry, Herefie, Error, and ignorance : but also of worldly knowledge, of the wisedom of Hagars children, of the sapience of Babilon, of political prudence, which imployes it felfe to the acquilition and maintenance of dignities, riches, and his owne ease, without regard of piety or Religion. The King, by the very sweetuesse of his breath, shal draw the Leopardes themselues to him, they haning the pawes of the Lyon, or the appearance of a Christian, and lay holde on the Panther, which is Herefie by his spottes or blemithes, because thee is the Mother and Nurse to many meruailes.

These are true Candiots, Chameleons, and Protheus, who beleeue not in God, but by an inuentory or Register, who acknowledge no other Divinity, then that which is called State, who worshippe not (as the Emperour Iouinian, and Themssius the Phylosopher sayd) but the soulelesse lesse Purple of Kinges onely, without Conscience, without any tast or feeling of a second life, or seare of a second death: little caring for any thing, but greatnesse in the worlde, which serves them for Religion, as fitly, as the Buskins of Theramines, would do for walking.

Behold, how like another Orpheus, Amphion, and Arion, he draweth to the true knowledge of God, very faluage Beafts, Forrests, Trees, and Stones, by the (weet Harmony of his Harp: the most flerce and wilde, the most stupid and infenced, the most brutish and voluptuous, are changed and civilized by the delectable found of his Musicke. The which may transport and rauist our eares, at his mellodious touchinges and concordes, and not tickle them with any delicate noyfe, tending vnto voluptuous and fenfuall pleasure: but rather such, as (by well tempered proportions) are able to reduce all extrauagant rudenesse, and circuites of our foules, though they had wandered from the right way, to the true path of dutie, and fettle all thoughts in such a harmony, as is most pleafing vntothem. For this is that Ladie indeede (faith Zoroaftres) which doth make a man leap

with ioy, when he feeleth in himfelfe an agreement, like a sweet consort of Musicke, whereunto he is admitted with God and his Angels. But, according to Proclus, fo foone as hee finneth, the absenteth her selfe, and he remainet h depriued of her company. Heereupon, the euill Spirit, or proud Demon (in the judgement and laying of the Cabalists) in his fall, lost wholly the Musicall harmony which was in him.

In like manner, there are no foules wel born, but in them this harmony may have place (lo faith Pyndarus) and that the bad spirits cannot endure a sweete concording Musicke, because it is quite contrary to their disproportioned nature. This may bee witnessed by Saule King of the Ifraelites, when hee was possessed with the euill Spirit, Dauidby the found of his Harpe, compelled him to depart from the King, or at the least to let him be quiet. Pythagoras,according as Cicero and Boetius recordeth, I knowe not by what Mellody, but by a Musicall Ayre thereto apt and proper, brought a young man into his perfect fences, that had bin before mad and distracted. The like we read of Terpander, Arion, Ifmenius and Linus, Musicians of Thebes, who

who thus reduced very many bad distempered and most peruerse people, into the right way of vertue. It is likewise said, that Thales the Mylesian, appealed the civil dissentions among the Lacedemonians, by the sweete mellody of his

Harpe onely.

From whence, wee may collect the maruailous effects of Musick by Instruments, & thereby acknowledge, that it is able(very extreamly) to excite humain affections, as being ful of high and hidden misteries, if we may give credit to the Hebrewes Cabala, and the very learnedst Rabines. For this Harpe of MY KING is made in a triangle, having ten thrings, which being touched aboue, doe resound beneath, and deliver fuch an acceptable mellody, as it pierceth all the Celestiall Spheares, euen by fanctified defires, conceived to the honour of God, and it traverseth all Countries of the whole world, for the defence and support of all Kinges, Princes, and Commonweales of Christendome. Such are the accents of this mistical simphony, and the lofty tunes of the Diagenthes, Diateffarons, and Diapasons of our Royall Harpe. Therefore, Bestir

Bestirre ye euerie faithfull hart,
To the Harpes Musicke beare apart,
Hanging in his Silken twine,
Sing his praise that is Divine.
With Lutes and Organes mellodie,
And holy Songs sweete Harmonie:
All laud his name continually.

And so Ad Triarios ventum est, and ynto the third voice of his Triumph, which prepareth the Trophees of out Iacob, for his victory ouer Gog, or the hidden and equert Esau, for all Demons and Monsters mentioned, neither could, nor can do any thing (God bee thanked) with their overt power, against his sacred person. Heere we must looke for Hags, Goblins, Denils, Night-walkers (as Plancus saide against Pollio) armed, with not visible weapons, but with venemous thoughts, lying tongues, and pennes more daungerous, then the fire, then the Iron barres, or then the barrels of Gun-powder, to tax him in his Name and Honour.

One is a Critick Anonymus, and intenfed Cenfurer, having the eyes of his vinderstanding fomasked or hudwincked, that he could no more fee the Author of the Royall Apollogie, then hee faw his Right to the Crowne of England. Another is a wry-treading Tortus, so Crooked in heart, heart, and Lame in spirit, that he cannot walke vpright or directly in his Doctrine. And both of them Andabates, or purblinde Fencers, who, for the vglinesse and deformity of their soules, are glad to hide themselues under the cloake of those borrowed false names: to the end, that they may bestow their blowes where best they please, lying impudently, and belying as well the Gods, as men. And because his maiesty doeth fight but with Chimeraes and shadowes, he breaks through all the daunger of their mallice, because hee can no neerer grapple with them: for the first hath as yet escaped (for some time) the hands of Justice, and the Hangmans halter.

These wicked and detestable men, to whom nothing is deare, prouided, that it may do hurt to such as they maligne and malice, do inuent crimes, forge offences, hurle Pelion vpon Olympus, to ouerthrow the Gods: but it is an infallible maxime, that a lye liuing but an houre onely, may yet beget some friuolous effect, and so they seare not, but woulde saine perswade the people, that the King is not the Author of the Booke, and therefore they repay him with iniuries, in stead of honest Reasons.

H2

But

But the modelty of his Maiesty, scorning horse-play, to strike with his heels, like the soo-lish Fencer Ctesiphon, was content to auouch the Booke by his learned Monitory Presace, which is not onely an aunswere to such base sellowes, but also written in iust contempt of the: wherein he imitateth Casar in Lucan, who to commit nothing vnbeseeming the greatnesse of his corage, and renowne of his Armies, did the like to Cowardly Metellus, beeing desperate of his glorie, lying then at the stake to be soyled.

Concipis, baud (inquit) iugulo se polluet iste Nostra Metelle manus.

Neuer did he triumph with greater pompe, then in refusing this fight, euen as did Fabius Maximus, in refusing to triumph. For the impudent and false calumnies of both these Libellers, are so notorious through the world, as ther is no man, who hearing the children of Beliall disgorge their blasphemies, but doth know, & will confesse it openly, yea, and loud enough to bee heard: that it is the natural property of them, who (after they have beene so long time nourished in blaspheming against GOD) doe

thinke

do thinke they may be justly dispensed withall, in rayling, lying, and speaking falsely of their l Princes.

Who could beleeue, that in Great Brittaine they had an Harpocrates, one of the Indian Aftomi, or a King with a Shut-mouth, that could not make answere to two Breeues of the Pope, and to a Letter sent from a Cardinall? Had not his silence in this case seemed as little important, as if he had given consent thereto? And coulde any thinke him so weake in wisedom, as to say with the Romain Emperor, would God I had never learned the first Elements of Letters, when no Question is to be made, but that hee is able to warrant himselse (with his pen onely) against the Tyranies of Antichrist? Not any (I am perswaded) could be so idely conceited.

Let vs then chearefully auouch it, and in the fauour of his Triumph, engraue in great letters on the bases of this statue, the secret sence which is hidden in his Armes, even in the Frontispice of his Apology, which is, Iames Triumphant.

That as in all parts by Gods grace, is fpread his Royall Name: So may the worlds remotest Lands, both know, and speake his fame. To the end, that these Ground Moles, who neuer sawe their own e impudence, may see nt or smell it out by those goodly Carracters. And if to them it may seeme inopinate (as I beleeue it) let them then take occasion to consider wel, yea and weigh what they promise or portend, as in an interlaced misticall Cipher.

The Authour is lames the Great Monark the Protectour and Propagator of the Faith, the Rampart of Christendome, the Fort and Bulwarke of the Church, the Succour of true Catholiques, the Enemy of Heretiques, the Terrour of Insidels, the Support of the Afflicted, the Tamer of Monsters, the Example of Charity, and the

Blessing of his time.

Which the very blindest will bee enforced to confesse, considering the assistance of God in all his actions, and how he hath preserved him from so many dangers, even by extraordinarie marvels: wherefore (by good right) he deserveth to be accounted, The King of wonders, or The wonder of kings, The Miracle of the ages present to come. For my selfe, when I come to co-sider by what meanes he hath bin hitherto preferued, I am even swallowed vp in admiration,

and

and the more contradictions and affaults J find by so many Esaus, the more I reverence those high conditions wherunto God hath brought him: for he could not come into the world, but through the danger of blowes, even amongest the horrors of blood & death. As we plainly see, that the Rose cannot be gathred without pricking, & to give the greater sound to his vertues, he was borne to wade through divers dangers.

For, to let sleepe in silence that wicked attempt, and the very Non-pareile offer that euer was adventured, even to smite him quite thorough the heart, in the womb of the late Queen. his Mother of happy memory, foure monethes before he faw the light of this world it may fuffice, that it could not fo have happened; but by the very special prouidence of God, & to make the whole vniuerfe stand amazed therat, as the spectator of our bloudiest Tragedies. So in his very birth likewise, he held Bsau by the heele,& in his Cradle (in imitation of great Hercules) he smothered & strangled great store of Serpents. In the tenderest of his youth, his enimies, who had no affured fubicat wherein to lodge their ambitio, but in the Mazer or cup of his destru-

ction; they

they feared not to attempt by open for ce. But heaven being much stronger then the poison, dissipated and quailed all their disseignes. Deseignes in very deede, ouer-bold to some, to see them so highly pearched or placed in an instant, whose execution drew on so many miseries and calamities in our Countrey, as I am ashamed to speak it, except it be to expresse the great blessings of God towards our lacob.

Who as he went to Padan-baran, or towards Denmarke, to take a wife in the Royal house of the King, how cruelly was he assayled by furious Medeaes, and his owne chiefe Ship foulded vp in stearne Tempests? Contrary Windes did afflict it, beate and drive it every where, they excited and blew the Wates, which swelled, foamed, roared, and gaped with open mouths to swallow him. And as the winds wrastled on either side, against the Mast, the sayles, and the maine yard, behold, even in labouring (with al their might) to deuoure him, they proued the cause of his happy escape, and with full sayles (through all the stormes) brought him to Port Lætus, in which place, al Scotland at his return, welcommed him with fingular ioyfulnesse.

Eucn

Euen as the whole Isle received Constantine the Great, at his home returne from strange wars, by delivering him these words in the mouth of Optatianus Porphyrius.

Omnis ab Arctois plaga finibus horrida Cauro Pacis amat cana & comperta perennia iura Et tibi fida tuis semper bene militat armis Resgaerit virtute tuas, populos feroces Propellit, ceditá lubens tibi debita rata Et tua victores sors accipit binc tibi fortes Tég, Duce innicta attollant signe cohortes.

Congratulating also the fortunate comming of the Queene, by this discourse in effect and affection, but in wordes much better shaped & couched.

M Agnificent & Great Princesse, Sacred blood of the Danes, Race Royall, Wife, Daughter, & Sister to a King? If I should receive into my Ports, and on my shores, the Great Iuno of Candy, the Daughter of old Saturne, the Wife & Sister of Iupiter of Creet; If I should receive Palas her selfe, Minerua her selfe, the Great Semiramis, the Stately Cleopatra, the Empresse at this day the Crowne of the Romain Empire, the Empire of the East, the Kingdomes of I Spaine,

Spaine, of Hungaria, of Poland, of Egipt, of Prester Iohn, and all that which the Great Signeur
or Tarke hath, and may have for his Queene,
yet could I not receive a more great Princesse
then you MADAME, for Royalty of bloode,
Luster of Nobility, and Noblenesse of so auncient a Family, neither could I receive a Princesse more splendant in Beauty, and all good
Graces. Come then Great Queene, & by your
comming make mee most happy. Happy shall
you long time be in Scotland, and to Scotland,
and for the greater height of your Glorie, bee
you also a happy Mother of Kings.

Which she shall be (God assisting) as already (by his especiall blessing, and more then particular fauour) ber Maiesty hath had My Lord the Prince of VV ales, My Lord the Duke of Yorke, and the Lady Elizabeth their Sister, and thereby not only makes Scotland happy, but al Great Brittaine, whereon dependent their peace and freedom from strife (euen as the prefence of the Halctons do make the Sea calme, & commodious for Nauigation) which wanting before in that Empires selicity, makes it now an Empire abounding in selicity. Shee hath established

blished our Delos, and hath set vs about the winds, as safe sheltred from all stormes, by the firme assurances of so faire a succession: & this sufficeth not only for the conjunction & conferuation of this Estate, but also for the increasing thereof. Wherefore, no kingdome in the worlde is there, which hath more occasion to glad it selfe in her Queene, then Great Brittain in her Gracious Queene, or in the faire and vertuous Lady Anne.

But alas, Our King, after this voyage of his, was yet againe pursued by tumultuous Trauellers: but beholde, how (our Vlisses) escaped the cruelty of Polyphemus. I doe not meane that which was done (in the silence of a mournefull night) at the Abbey of Saint Crosse, albeit the noise therof redounded even into the chamber of his Maiesty (the Amnestia & law of Oblidion, having sent some part to death & the grave, another part to the gallowes & bellies of Crowes, & the last to the curse of alcoragious spirits) but I would speake of the inhumanity of those two Brethren, who violated the laws of nospitality, vpon the person of their Prince and Father. As las, I meane the Treason of those two Estues;

I 2

that

acris

that made tender of presents to Our Iacob, those two Aibletes and daungerous Antees, that wealtled with him in the mid-day time, in close field, with seere listed up, and armes outstretched, to bind and beare him to ground without any mercie: where he being alone, without any helpe but God onely (who neuer for looke him) laboured them out of breath. Whereby his very enemies are constrained to confesse, that hee is verily elected of God, and for the glory of his name.

In like manner, As he went towards his Canada, to enjoy the right of his first begetting, it seemes the like should have been done in England: All Europe prepared their eyes, to see the fall of that stately Monarchy, the greatnesse where shade compassed the whole Globe of the earth. All the world ran to the bruising of that mighty Ship, when it pleased God to look vpon vs with the eye of his mercy, and defend vs from that fall, by his most powerfull Arme. Whereby hee plainly declared to all the earth, that he is the preserver of Kings, the God Tutelarie of kingdoms, and the Patron of al Royall Estates, he hath thereby also given a lesson

to all Kings and Princes of the world, that their raigning is by him onely, and that it is an ouermuch boldnesse in any, as shall seeke to exalt himfelfe, or grow great, against his ordinance and expresse commandement.

But it is nothing to fee him Monarke of the English, as also endued with such authority & power, except we understand withall, by what means it was thus provided, for that is it, wherin the blessing and wonderfull worke of God towards him is to be discerned.

For (in the Papistes opinion) the Lawes, the Estates, the Counsell, the Citties, the Country, the great, the small, the rich, the poore, the young, the old, and all fexes should have vniuerfally refused him, and denied him his right: But herein they were deceived, and the people better admifed, as being more wifely experienced in affairs of the world. They,acknowledging his iust merit, and being estechally infructed, in the will and affection of good aged Rebecca, his Mother Hereditatis, they caused his fweet fmelling favour to bee telt of all, and (by their good example) reformed the enour of divers other. So that all vnanimately or with

with one consent, were in duty compelled to respect him, and prostrate themselves before his Royall Maiesty. The Clergy (whom Pope and Papiftes would have had to doubt) most earnestly defired him; the Nobility, that shuld haue left him, chearefully elected him; Iustice, who should have left him, intirely imbraceth him; the people, who should have fled from him, do all feeke after him : & we may well fay, that he hath bin the vowes, the defire and vniuerfall with of the whole kingdom, yea, in fuch maner, that (in despight of Popish malice) Our King, is as a fable reduced into an historie, Qui tanquam lapis quem robrobanerunt, factus est caput angule. They that thoght to fee him at their feet, doacknowledge him to be their head, & they to whom he was as nothing, at this day do loue &honor him for their king. A wonderful work wrought by the prouidence of God, who in his strictand secret counsel, kept it hid for a day, to publish & propose it then to mankind for ever, and against the opinion of some envious Englifh, to make him King of the English.

O happy English, that have no more women and children for your King, but a King full of

ftrength,

strength, a king participating the verdure of his youth, and ful ripenesse of his age. O most happy, to haue a King that loues you more then himselfe, and desireth not to live, but for your preservation. Omore the thrice happy, to have a King among your felues, who is natural vnto you, who commeth not to raign, by the furies of a mutinous multitude, nor by the fauours of a blindfold Fortune, but by the blessing of God, and right of birth, as wel by the Fathers fide, as the Mothers. To abreuiate these maruayles, there is no man ignorant, but he wel knoweth, that this kingdome had bin swallowed up in an hideous Chaos, the fift day of November, 1605. if the Divine goodnesse had not appeared (in fuch a need) to this Great King; even like a new Starre at the breake of day, to featter the lateft night that came to ouer-whelme vs. In which wonderfull deliuerance, he hath euidently declared vnto vs, that he will have his Maichy to live and flourish more then ever heeretofore: because he drew him out of this bottomelesse pit, by raising vs such succour, without which he had vindoubtedly bin expired, by fuch cruelties as the like were never heard of.

Quorum.

Quoru animus meminisse borret Luctuque refugit. The heart abhorres remembrance, tears flye from it.

Thus we fee, that the Authour of the Booke, was fore-appointed of Godby his name and person, as long since, was Cyrus, whom he forelaw, prouided and called by his name, two hundred yeares before hee was borne, to oppose him against Kings and Nations, enemies to his word and people. That verily, and in effect, by all the periods and paralelles of his life, this is lacob, according to the Hebrewes, and Iames in Scottish, the Pentaphyllon, or the name offine Letters, bearing the worde vyear . The Pentagon, in former time Mysteriously reuealed to King Antiochus, fur-named the Sauiour, for the fauing and confernation of his people. That it is he, Among the ten Kings, as the great finger among the reft, as the Sun amongst the five male Planets; as hearing, among the five Sences, and among the fine woundes, that of the heart, to faue and preferue vs. That it is he, who shewes vs Antichritt, by the five markes of the Apocalyple: First, That be is an Idolater, fecondly, a Murderer, thirdly, an Empeyfoner, fourthly.

fourthly, a whore, fiftly, a Thiefe: And that it is hee, who shall at length Triumph ouer Pope Paul the fift, because that the fundry accidents ofmen, of States, and of affaires, do rowle or giue by the number quaternary, or of four, and then rest themselves ypon the fift, which is denoted by the first Letter of the Hebrew Alphabet (HE) redoubled to the great Tetragrammaton IEHOVA, which afterwarde in the Law of Grace, was amplified to a quinary or number of five, IESVS. And the same is judged also, by the seauen Letters, or Iudiciall number of his name, in Greeke, Latine, and French, whereby likewife is made & commonly comes their mutations and renewings. It is the holy number, & it signifieth all plenitude and perfection : as contrariwife, the number of two (whereof is Papa, the name of his aduerfary, the most common and generally knowne) is an Hierogliphicke of filthinesse, of wickednes, and of the divine vengeance, as all our Doctors haue observed. In Papa, there is nothing else but P. A. doubled into two Syllables, after the fame manner as the Pythagorians fignifyed the Deuill. Also it is saide, that The Beast shal speak

like the Dragon, and that Antichrift, shal come in the efficacy of Sathan. According vnto the Nature of Numbers, the Septenary or that of feauen, whereof is Iacobas, is the number first facred and hallowed by the Creator, and it is taken for a figne of his Divine reft: the Binary or thar of two, is the first number that devides or withdrawes it felfe from the vnity, and from his beginning. Moreover, in all the daies of the creation, the Scripture faith, And God faw that it was good, except the fecond onely: not as fignifieng, that what he had created on that day was not good, but to fet a fecret mark theron, concerning the numbers fignification. In like maner, Noah sent into the Ark, The cleane creatures by seauen and seauen, and the vncleane by two and two. Naamanthe Assyrian received commaund from Elyleus, to go walk himselie seatien times in Iordain, to be healed of his leprofie. But two Angels were fent to confume Sodome and Gomorrha; & two molten Calues were provided, to be the first Idols, and first wickednesse of leroboam the first king of Ifrael, and long time after two other, by the misbeleeuers of the fame people. Oh, that the leprous among the papifts, who-

who in outwarde appearance haue faire flesh, but are all rotten and putrified within, who in exteriour deuotion, and faigned simplicity, in habits, in Ceremonies, and publicke actions, feeme especiall men, and to exceed all other,& yet vnderneath, are nothing but vlcered with enuy, pride, and gluttony, with all other kindes of voluptuousnesse: who are a people that repel and thrust out vice, to the eies of the world, and yet retaine and call it in againe at a backe doore: Oh, that they would feeke their owne cure, in the learned writings of Our King lames or Iacobus, By the Lambe with seauen hornes, and seauen eyes, by the seauen Spirits of God, and the seventh aspersion or sprinckling of the Leuiticall bloud.

And comming to Divination, by the numbers appropriated to their Carracters, excogitated first of all by Pythagoras, the Traditions whereof are no other thing, but a very Hebrew Cabala, grounded vppon this place in the Booke of misedome: God hathmade althings in number, waight, and measure: wee shall there find, that this onely name IAKOBOZ in Greeke, surmounteth double almost the name and the

K 2

Num-

Number of the Beast, in all Languages and tongues, which is not without some special mistery, neither without the providence of God: whereunto neither Aristotle nor Ptolome do any way contradict, but rather they auouch, that Letters do containe in them (mistically) certain numbers, and that in the proper names of persons, some secret matter is contained of their Fortunes and Destinies. As we may see by these verses, traduced and drawne out of that olde Grammarian Terentianus, which sheweth vnto vs both the vse and the practise thereof.

One tels vs, that the verie names, in Letters do containe The Fortunes of the greatest men, and those of lower strains. If both do venter to oppose and tempt the God of Warre: To vie his Armes; the Lot to each; will differ very farre. The Victorie will fall unto the greater numbers name, The leffer thereby gaineth harme. perhaps, mischance and shame. For so it was great Hectors hap, Patrocles to confound: And then Achilles (by warres chance) laid Hector on the ground,

In like manner, our Royall Name, which notes

and markes the thousand years and more, that the raigne of Antichrist hath continued powerfully and with authority; that his blasshemies against God, his cruelty against his Saints, his fowling with his feet the spiritual Ierusalem, the prophesie of the witnesses of God, to annihilate the true and inuisible Church, because they were laide as deade and dumbe, in the visible, exteriour and pretended Church; the slight of the Spouse of Christ into the wildernesse, and that she became inuisible: In all these doe surmount (at this instant) the name of the Beast.

For, be it that he call himselse Apphipior in Hebrew, or A A TEIN O E in Greek (to omit Apphipior), BRANGIX, ITOXYING, BERN O E IN GREEK (to omit Apphipior), BRANGIX, ITOXYING, BERN O E IN MINISTER, WHICH AT BEIND E IN MOTOR INTOXINATION AND DIE LUX, which are neyther names of men, nor of the Latine Empire: no more then restar and publicating are not of the first beast) or Papa in Latine. I acob shall triumph daily, and more perticularly, on the number which is found in Paulus Quintus, Vice-Deo (a Vize-God.) Heer is wisedom. He that bath understanding, let him count the number of the Beast: for it is the number of a ma, and his number is six hundred sixty six, & that of IAKOBOE of a King, which containeth ele-

K3

uen

uen hundred and three. hoods off san hom

That which wanteth of forty two months, of a thousand two hundred and sixty dayes Propheticall, of three great dayes and an halfe; of a time, of times, and of halfe a time, mentioned in Daniel, and in the Apocalipse; aldo signify the same tearme or space of time, and each, one thousand, two hundred and sixty Iulian years, which is since the diminishing and fall of the kingdome of Antechnist, and which shall bee wholly ouesthrowne by Our Prince, accomplished in his Numbers.

As the hundred seauenth King of Scotland, he hath contributed more alone by himself, to build the Temple of God, and to reforme the service therein, then all the Kinges together have done, or all the people of Asia, to raise that proud Temble of Dyna (named by the Greeks Agrotarius, or Elaphobolos) which was a wonder of the world, and the Ornament of Asia. Likewise his number hath this respect, that it is composed of two persect numbers. Of an hundered, which is tenne times tenne, wherein God is maruailously pleased. For Iacob bought an hundered Lambes for an heritage which he

had in Syria.

The Children of Israell gaue an hundered Tallents, where with was made three Cupbordes, for the Vesselles which were placed neere vnto the Tabernacle. The Romains themselues were not ignorant of the power and vertue of this number, having builded the Temple of Mars at Rome, with an hundred Collomnes, & their Senate consisted of an hundred Counfellors. And Iulian in his Epistle vnto Serapion, faith, that Creet had an hundred Towns or Citties, Thebes an hundred gates, some Altars an hundred seete, some Sacrifices an hundered beafts, and continually an hundered Souldiers to severall Centurions.

But in what part of the world is to be found, fo long a fuccession of Kinges in the right line, without interruption or breach? Turne ouer all the Worlde, search into all families, number the Monarchies, the Empires and Kingdomes, count all their Kings one by one, their Emperors, their Monarkes, and you shall never finde so great a number, neither any Raigne, which hath endured for the space of 1 9 0 8.

without euer being subjugated, like vato ours, or that goeth before vs in the sucception of Christianity, and profession of the Catholique Faith.

Christi transaltis tribus annie at g ducentis Scoti a Catholicam capit inire sidem.

Since Donaldus, the first Christian King, he is the 79. who being multiplyed one by another in their times, it produceth prognostically the most dangerous Climacteriall age of Poperie, or the Papacy: as their simple transposition marketh the yeare of the Reuelation Written by Saint Iohn: and the last apart by it selfe, did facilitate the way for him to his second Crown, and to vs the sence of this Arithmeticall prediction, by the effect.

Galla feret natum, cui tota Britannia lata Subigeiet collum refluo circumsona Ponto Nec proprior quam nonsu erit de sanguine Bruti.

His perfection likewise is seen in this, that he hath the name of lames the fixt of Sectland. Sixe being the signe of accomplishment, as Saint Augustine observeth it to be that onely amongst numbers simple, which resolveth all the parts, and maketh them equal, to wit; of one, of two,

and

and of three. This is a number very pleafing & acceptable to God, and which himself hath obferued in the most part of his maruellous actions. Six dayes he laboured and wrought in the perfection of the world: Sixe dayes hee rained Manna in the wildernesse, and distributed vnto menthe bread of Angels. Sixe dayes Mofes conferred with him, about the eternall decrees of his will, and on the Articles of Religion : he willed that the Wals of Iericho should be fixe times circuted about, before they were to bee tumbled to the ground. Six dayes he kept thut the gates of his Temple, which looked towards the East, and commaunded that fixe Lambes should bee offered to him, on each day of the Sabaoth in facrifice : wee may also fay, that hee hath recommended this number in Nature, as it being his will, that (among floures) the Lilly fhould have fix leaves: Among stones, the Iris should have fix Corners : and that the Lyonnesse in her first whelping, shold have fix yong ones, and that so decaying continually vnto one, the should terminate her brood in an vnity, which is the bottome, the beginning, and the onely fourle of all other numbers.

L

Jn

Sod (without any doubt) the fixt of Scotland, to be the first, not onely of Great Brittaine, but also euerie where. Because in this Vnitie, the Veritie is sounde, who is but Onely One, and as Mercurius Trismegistus saith, The beginning and the roote of All. He is the first also of Tenne Kings Christians, that should bate the whore, making her become naked and desolate, should eate hir slesh; and burne her with fire.

So may we also say, that hee hath chaunged his Name (like vnto Iacob) to resemble him in all thinges. Of the sixt, hee is come to bee the first, and of King of Scotland, & of England, he is now the King of Great Brittaine, &c.

Iam guntti Gens una fumus

Et Simus in anum.

And for the fulfilling or accomplishment of this old vaticination.

Imperium, Fasces, C. Fastus Sceptra, Triumphus Que fuerant : penitus C. veniente cadent.

He ought of right, as wel as by his Baptisme,

to be called Charles. .

Charles, and Charles the Great, a more just Title then that of Antiochus, Quintus Fabius, Pompey, Methridates, and the rest: or they that are
yet called the Great Chams of Tartaria, or the
dreaded Othomans. For if Constantine did deserue this Name onely, for having succoured
the Church; and Theodosius, onely for warranting the Empire from so many imminent
daungers: what Name can be found convenable vnto his Devotion and desseign, to deliver
all Christendome from the Tyranny of Antechrist? Whome may a man tearme to bee
more Great, then he which is the Non-pareil,
of all that are, or may bee in this present

Hee is Great, according to the World, and in all that which the worlde esteemeth to bee great, as the Scripture sayeth, According to the Name Greatnesse on the earth. Great in Kingdomes and Provinces; Great in Landes and Seigneuries, Great in Authoritie and power, Great in Armes and Treasures, Great in Nobilitie and Lineage, Great in Age and youth. And every way so Great in all these,

as being not to be equalled by any, hee is The Great of Greats, the Chiefest and the most Great

of all.

But that which is much more then all these, and whereunto the world cannot attaine; hee is Great according to God; great in Faith and Religion, Great in Vertue and Faithfulnesse, Great in Iustice and Piety, Great in kindnesse andar ansutude, Great in Goodnesse and Innocency, Great in wisedome and experience, Great in name, & more Great in effects. Briefly, he is the liuely Image of Great Hercules, who never did or thought on any thing, but it was Great, and greatly profitable. All his actions, all his wordes and cogitations, are nothing but Great.

It is a thing most certaine; that God doeth enermore raise Great personages, whom hee indueth with excellent and Heroical vertues, to similar fortunately whatsoever hee committeeth into their hands. The which is also testified by a most especial providence of God, even in his Surname of (Stevart,) thereby being opposed gainst Antechrist, as the South-winde against the North-wind, that is to say; as Grace against sinne.

sinne, and as the blessed Spirit against the Deuill, who is the true North-wind, from whence all cuill commeth upon all the inhabitantes of the earth. And this is conformable to the scripture, where speaking of them that are Faithfull Ministers, that is to say, Good Stewards in our Language, and whose workes God hath established in verity, and made a perpetual league or couenant with them: It is saide, that Their seede shall be knowne among the Gentiles, con their encrease shall be in the midst of the people. As it was seene in the Macchabees, who by beeing of the seede of them, by whome saluation cause to Ifraell, this blessing was bestowed upon them.

Now, this house of Steuart in Scotland, is as a Phoenix among the Nobility, the Lords therof are as Nectors among men, for the length of time that their race hath lived. For since the yeare of Grace, 1057, from the raigne of Maltolme, even to this present, it hath flourished sul of prosperity and honour. All the Kings issued of that line, have taken hands with him, and (as by insusion) transmitted their rare and excellent qualities, still from one to another, never degenerating: for evermore Royall Eagles doo

produce Imperial Eagles, Eagles that have continually made War with Dragons, with Foxes,

and (aboue all) with Serpents.

As is now to be seene in our Great King, who hath producted the most Noble Prince Henry, (the ninth in Sur-name among Kinges in Scotland, as of Name in England) for the greater

height of his good fortune.

This young Prince is a warrior alreadie, both in gesture and countenance, so that in looking on him, he seemeth vnto vs, that in him we do yet fee Aiax before Troy, crowding among the armed Troops, calling vnto them, that he may ioune body to body with Hetter, who standes trembling with chill-cold feare, to fee him feek to determine the difference in the inclosed Field or Lifts. Hee can neuer permit, that anie other should step before him in an occasion so remarkable. Honour was all his nouriture, and Greatnesse his pastime (asit was saide of Alexander) and Triumph the ordinary end of al his Actions. What though his defires bee impeached by a much stronger desire, and his deuoire retarded by a Naturall dutie, and by an obedience, which in this occasion only is con-

trary

let it not be immagined, that the execution of great desseignes, are viterly lost by deserrence and delay. Deserred, not in regarde of weakenesse or impuissance, but reserred to fit season, to do nothing against the order of Nature, or contrarie to the will of his father: who woulde alwayes have his Sonne for Obiect, and subject of contentment by his presence. Contrarie to the Ottomans, who coulde not, nor can endure the young nesse of their Children, their very shadow gaines them so many other suspicious shadowes, and their presence exclude th them from all kinds of pleasures.

His Maiestie hath also another Sonne, Duke Charles, who shineth in the two Kingdomes of Scotland and England, like the other twinne-Starre, and who promiseth vs, that as the Sun is at the very highest in Gemini: even so, God in the same maner, will very quickly raise and exalt Great Brittain, in the Apogaum of his Greatnesse. And that hee will make the succession of the house of Stevart, not onely equall unto the worlds continuance, but the world it self equal

to his succession, and to the sacred stirpe of his Maiesty. This is it, whereunto the full end of his greatnesse is assigned, and where he hath laide the bases of his very greatest Trophees: This is the point where his Angle endeth, this is the extreamity of his line, and this is the center of his circumference.

Wherein we discern (at last sight) the disterence of the house of Cyrus (which was offmall cotinuance, because they did not acknowledge God who elected them) to that of Our King, whom he multiplieth & encreaseth euery day, awaiting votill God shall come from the south, to chase away that rude Oxe, and dissolve the captivity of the Waters which are frozen, to make them run in Torrents, and like Rivers in the South. That is to fay, the extermination of Antichrists race, by that of Steuart, to deliver those poore soules, which under the coldnesse of this barbarous impiety are fo milerably captiued, by the heate of the South, which is the Grace of the Holy-ghost, and Faith and Christian piety. That the garden of the Spoule may be fo breathed by this wind, as the odorifferous inices thereof may distill on all sides, by a renewing

newing of holinesse and deuotion in all the waies upon earth, and causing that they which are at the South (as it is written in Abdias) that is to say, the true Christians which are in the South, shall possesse the Mount of Esau, and make themselues Maisters of that Estate: Euen so may we hope one day to see, that under the name and samily of Steuart, all Christendome shall sourish in an absolute Monarchy.

For the Maister, who hath placed him over his housholde, to give them all thinges in due time, hath found him a faithfull and wise Spender and Steward, or a good Oeconomicus in his dealing. Wherefore he hath said vnto vs, that (in very deed) he will commit all his goodes to him. And the Lord who hath given him those sive tallents in keeping, when he taketh his account of him, will find that he hath made prosit of them, that he hath gained sive more by & above them. Wherefore he will say vnto him; It is well done good servant, thou hast bin faithful in a sew small things, I will set and constitute thee over much more, enter into the joy of thy Lord.

For the rest, Romaine autiquity hath obserued, that in the family of the Fabil there were

M

three

three Princes of the Senate; In that of the Curij, three Orators: In some so many Gensors,
In others, as many Dictators. But in the samily
of the Steuarts, there are not three or soure to
be noted, but many great Lords and Princes,
who have all made apparance of the greatnes
of their valour throughout the world, and perticularly they that are of the braunch of Noble
Lennox.

Their piety appeared with Saint Lewes: their courage against your enemies (O French-men) and their fidelity at al times towards the Realm of Fraunce, our Chronicles doe report them. Also the memory of those voyages in the East, doe witnesse them, and your Histories themselves are ful of their praises: which who soeuer shall read, wil find them as so many sharp spurs inciting to vertue. Such as have read the manufcripts of that race, or feen The Galleries of Verrerye in Soulongne, wil confesse, that they never read either among the Greekes or Latines, any thing comming neere to their naturall generofity. From this vertue came it, to aduance Mefsire Berault Steuart, Lorde of Aubigny, and of Croitet, Knight of the Order, Captayne of the Guard.

Guard to his Ma-body, Great Constable of Scicily and of Ierusalem, and his Highnesse Lieutenant Generall in the kingdome of Naples. And hence, an infinite number of other, al Captains of Guard to the Body, of the Chamber, Counsellors, Marshals, or Constables of France. And thence also Messire Bernard Steuart, Marshall of France, that gaue so much exercise vnto the Emperour Charles the sist: who vanquished, and tooke Prisoner in Piedmont, that great Romaine Captaine Prosper Colonnus, in the yeare 1515, according to the Relation of our French Authors. And whence at this instant is sprung,

who for his excellent and finguler partes, hath not forfaken vs, although he be called into Great Brittaine, to bee the Honour of Honors to the French. Let the Parthians vaunt them of their Arfaces, the Greeks of their Egides, and the Romuines of their Emily, Faby, Curiy, and Marcelli: Great Brittaine, makes vaunt of her Steuarts, and of nothing more then of her Steuarts.

Principis hæc quam quæ præfixit pagina nomen.

M 2

rince

Prince most generous and Magnanimious, happy Henry, the delight of Heaven, the love of the Earth, and the Titus of humaine kinde, neuer feare that the victories of Mr King will leane you nothing to conquer. Enter not into that ambitious ieloufy with Alexander, who feeing the fortunat progresse of his Fathers affairs, & how victoriously he went on, ioyning Citty to Citty, and Prouince to Prouince : Surely (quoth he to his fouldiers) my Father will win all, and leave nothing famous or Magnificent for me to conquer with you. You must triumph with him, as did the Sonnes of Emilius, and of Commodus, with their Fathers, and the children of Marcus Cafar, with Mark Anthony. In fights, the disposition and order must be committed to his judgement, and his judgement must bee referred to the executio of your fword, against all Refractaries. Yours shall beethe arme and strength, but his the head and Counfel; Yours the paine and endeuour, his the effect; Yours the Action, but he the Agent : You for him, & he for you, and you and hee joyntly together, shall win an immortall glory : to the end, that al the world may fee you in effect after the fame manner,

manner, as one figured Gæsar, alost, deposing or treading a Globe under him, holding a book in one hand, and a sword in the other: so that it may be saide of you, That for the one or other you are a Cæsar.

And you Prince and Duke, Duke & Prince, Charles, Beloued of all, who may holde it as much honour to be called Sonne to the King of Great Brittaine, &c. as Charles King of Ieru-Salem, Naples, and Scielly, Brother of Saint Lewes, to name himselfe Son to the K. of France: or Charles King of Arragon, and of Valencia, in the same manner. Remember that you are the Sonne of a King, as Menedemus faide in the eare of young Antigonus; You, the excellencie of my Hope, and the Sacred Anker of him who feeketh no other happinesse in this world, then in your feruice, neither any honour, then what may be pleafing vnto you. Methinkes I fee a Sword in your hand, and you vpon the walles of Nicomedia, Nicea, Antioche, and Tripoli, ayming at the fairest through all perilles, even in the leffer Afia, & take perforce lerufalem again by affault, after the fiedge of five and thirtie dayes. Gogenerous Race, go gather Laurels

M 3

in the fieldes of Armenia, enfrachise the Palus Mæotides, enter into Lycaonia, Bricea, Trabasonde, chase the Turbants from those Prouinces, and making a new world, sur-name those
Prouinces after your Name.

Who steppes vp, to drive the Lydian out of his house, and leave nothing but the Tartesian Cat? Oh, that I might see Mr King glorified univerfally, and Great Brittaine made Famous in the love of Christendome, and to the aftonishment of the Infidels!Oh, that with one common hand wee might Warre on the Mabometane, and that his Trophees might no more be shamefull Markes of our generall calamity! Let vs be the first upon their squadrons, and (allarmed) march for the conquest of the Holy-Land, so much honored by God, by the beginning of his Church. Let vs croffe the feas, and as they, who (to animate others) cryed in the Shippe, Itorus, Itorus, the Maister, say; Behold heere is the Master. Let ys be the first to aduance our Standards, vpon the Ramparts of Constantinople, daunting all them that shall seek to tardie our desseignes, and let vs free the way to the whole Army, to the end, that

In raigne so great of such a great raigne raigning, By force of Armes, the greatest gates of Brasse Were made to open: the King and Duke so ioyning Beat downe, sunke Shippes, a fairer day neere was.

And that insteade of a Tyrant Fratricide, My Lord and Maister might be honoured, respected and obeyed, as the lawfull Prince, and true nourisher of his subjects.

You also Duke and Prince, a Peere fans Peer, in all Great Brittaine; You the Iolans of our Hercules, the Claterus and the Hepheftion of Our ALEXANDER, You my Omphis, my Benefactor, according as Xenocrates called his Iupiter: Remember that you are a Branch of this great Tree. Looke in the olde Tables of your Predecessors, and their Lawrels all dustie, but with the dust of Honor. You wise and prudent Lodowicke, honoured fo many times with royall honors of Lenox, Grace of Graces, that have left France (your Native country) to be alwaies by and at the right hand of Our King, as not able to loofe the fight of him; neither be further off fro his Maiesty, then the Sun fro the Eccliptick line. You that give fo many wholfom coun fels for the preservation of his estate & person:

giue likewise your Vowes and Prayers to that Iupiter Hypsistius, which is the most high God, that Heresie may for euer be stifled, and by the same Diuinity of Our King, which is his cheefest practise, his owne aduise, in assaying to restore the little wandering slocke to the solde of the Church, by a National counsel, or one Occumenical or Vniuersall, it cannot but bee hoped. This is the onely remedy for these euilles (as his Maiesty very well acknowledgeth) and the best meanes to conuert the most Learned, and lesser oppinitiue. This is the voyce, wish and desire, yea, euen the very finall cutting off, of all our pretended Romaine Catholiques.

To take excuse from the one side, and give pretext to the other, as it behooveth to convince them Vina voce (as they have been e often enough by learned writings, as well of his Maiesty, as by others) before they bee constrained. That we might see (with patience) their Reasons layde on the boord, and our Combate with them, to be in mildnes and modesty: This is the desseigne of my discourse, and the persection of my Paranesss, or accomplishment of my with Oh, that you might see these temerarious

rious spirites, which hurle dust in the eyes of trueth, in thinking to dazell ours, should yeild up their Weapons into the hands of his Maiesty, to offer them at his service, and take the Oath of his faithfull obedience. You shoulde see them suddainly surprized, like the complices in Cilones conspiracy, at the Temple of Minerua, and all run in zeale of affection, to the Palmes, Laurels and Crownes, which his Maiesty hath proposed as their recompence, in such an happy and profitable conversion.

All fuch as are capable of the advancement of such a fruitfull desseigne, ought to bestowe their watchfull paines and Trauaile, to the honour of God, and the safety of the King, for the conversion or confusion of all our papists, and for the quiet of our Countrey, is not of all the whole world.

Nor do I thinke heerein, that any one ought to be so arrogant or ouer-weening as he shold seeke to give a Lesson of wisedom to My Learned King, or should teach his experience, or cleare his knowledge, or be a guide to his discretion for following time: Neither thinke I, that there is any one so bold-faced or presump-

N

tuous,

tuous, as to censure his proceedings past, or to come. In either of these arrogancies, we should behold but a Souldiour-like Phormio; an Affeearde Mydas, a Croote-nosed Corebus, a tedious Hiffer, a prating Xenophanes, and one altogether like to Mineruaes Hog, or Apollos Mar-Syas : & I should repute such a Hermes without shame, worthy the paines and punishment of Hermea, his Maiefty being more able then any other, to give forme to every action, and hath neuer forced (by wheele or fire) violently their consciences. But it is to this end, that you, who do face to face contemplate the divinity of My King, might be the Mediator of fuch a holy refolution, & that boldly, and with open mouth you would tell him, that the whole world expecteth the accomplishment of hisaduife, cither by himselfe, or neuer.

Because that God by his Grace, hath adorned him with a singuler & supereminent quality of a King, not so much in fauour of his Ancestors (as he did to the house of Laban, for Iacob; of Putipher the Egiptian, for Ioseph; and to Salomon, for love to his Father David) as in regard of his owne propper merrites, in like maner as he faide to Abraham: He forefaw his merit and his dilligence, in wel instructing his children and his posterity after him, and that hee should acknowledge to holde his Crowne of him, and not of any other.

Wherein we may fee, that he is King, not by the neighing of a horse, like to Darius, nor by the flight of an Eagle, like to Aegon in the Citty of Argos, nor by uncertaine report, as to Alynomus in the Isle of Paphos, nor by the Lance, as Cæfar was made Emperonr, nor by the fword, as Seruius, nor by tyrany, as Nero, nor by adoption, as Caius Lucius Cafars: But by extraction, not by election, which hee would never have beene, how ever Tortus (to his Graund tort) speakes it. But by the Grace of God, as his maiestie doth confesse it, by inheritance and succession, like Oftanian, bearing the Crowne one way by his byrth, as his Thiftle declareth, and the other by patience, as did Marcus Aurelius, being both by right of bloud and merite, the chiefest Prince.

It is an high gift of God, to com into the world in such a ranke and degree, as to be are away a Crown by being borne to it: but to deserue it

N2

before he

he touch it, and thereby to fill the whole world with his name, that makes him double woorthy thereof, and he rather honoureth the Monarchy, then he receiveth any honour thereby.

But it seemes, that they would make him enter into the Lande (all shining in selicity) by a false doore: by seare, by hope, &c. which is not onely to make a commerce of Kingdomes, and to Trassique with Scepters: but likewise to expose to open sale, even the heavens and soules of men.

Templa, Sacerdotes, Altaría, Sacra, Coronæ, Ignes, Tbura, Preces, Cælum est vænale, Deusýs.

And what is it? That the King of Scottes had given some hope of his Apostasie from the Religion, to be King of England. Can any man beleeue it? This came from so many Monsters, as disloyalty & perfidie of those Ministers would builde in the fantastical braines of the Pope and his Cardinals. Rather the sun retrograde in the South, shall returne and wash his faire locks in the Orientall billows, and the earth once more drowned with another deluge, shall accuse Iris-

of lying, then My King shouldes or everidid think to promise such a wickednesse. That the faith, of the Defendent the Faith, would so submit it selse, and cause him to yeilde homage to one without faith, and makes publick profession of violating all Faith: That the promise of a Prince (the very abstract of all vertuous Princes) should be subjected to the wicked passions or pretences of any whatsoever? That a puissant Monarchy, which could even then extend her right hand, for the terrour of his enemyes, and ruine of them as durst resist against his just right, would render up her Lord, King, & Maisser, by persidie or subtilty, to establish himselse in the Fox, and for sake the signe of Leo.

No, no, this might easily have beene done with an Athenian or Melian Diagoras, or a Cyrenian Theodorus, and many other Empirickes of State, who had much rather take part with earth then heaven, and who for a meffe of Lentill Pottage, would tutne their backes on God. But not with such a Prince as he, who from his Cradle, hath beene nursed with the bloud and sucke of Lyons; I meane in his Religion, truely a Christian, and which hath taught him, that it

N3

the Faith which makes him acceptable in the fight of that great King of Kinges, and which also must one day make him Triumph, with a Crowne of infinite glory, far beyond the loyes

of faigned Elisum.

It was for the first King of Athens Cecrops, to be double as alforthe Courtier of Phillip King of Macedon, who was named Hecateros, to bee both the one and other, and it fitteth wellche Icluites, to equiuocate: but not a man of nonour, fuch as My King is, who carrieth his harr vpon his tongue, and speakes from the bottom of his stomacke, as Homer makes his Vliffes to speake, immooueable, and euermore in full waight, ypon his duty both towardes God and men, keeping his faith and promifes to enemies themselues, Verus Israelita in quo dolus non est: knowing verie well, that God loues no craft, cunning and diffembling, and affected the Patriarke lacob formuch, because he was without till Pottage, would surve their packeroitailla

Vir bonus & sapiens, linguald & pettore verus, Institute cultor rigide servator banesti.

A man both good and wife, in tongue and mirde full true:

Adoring

Adoring Instice, coole and calme, od and and analyst but honest knew.

Neuerthelesse, to deale and cope with the enuious and perfidious, malignity of these calumniators, euen at their owne weapons, let vs. admit that the king had treated of his Religio, before an examining bench at Rome, that hee promised to make himselfa Papist in intention, or wholly at a free leape, without fhame, without hiety & Christian feare of that great dreadfull day, that he would have for faken the love of God, the care of his own faluation, and of all eternity. Shall weenot heere confider, that the world, that teporall interfes may be made with them(for the matter of Religion) as a counterband of Marchandize ? And when all this had bin done, where are then his fo much vantageable profits ? It should have bin very small, to make the greatnes of his Throne, the footpace of the Pope, and milerable were his condition, if in sted of having heaven for his Aspect, the earth for foundation, and the fea for limit, hee should consent that his scepter & Crown must be subjected; to the perturbations & appetites of a Priest. This were, to establish another Kingdome in his Kingdome, to admitte another King aboue him, which would be as prodigious, & occasion as muchhurt, as two Suns shring at once in heaven, which would ouerthrow all. The plurallity of Cæsars (sayeth an ancient Writer) is dangerous, and the Poet,

By no meanes can endure to baue an equall.

Now I am of the minde, that his Royall Maiefty, in attributing to himfelfe this qualitie, or
this Title of King, doesh understand it also in
the same manner as Seneca spake of the Emperiall Greatnesse and Authority. It is I (saith he,
under the person of a potent Emperour) who
have beene so acceptable to the Gods, as they
have chosen me for their Lieutenant on earth.
It is I that second them, It is by my mouth, that
they pronouce their determinations immoveable, and the good or evil fortunes of men.

For, beside the authorities and prerogatives in common, which his maiesty hath with other Kinges, that they are rich in quantity, having this quality, as being happy in having this quality, as being happy in having this contentment, to say; I will, and it is doone; I desire, and the desire is accomplished. That the very winke of

the

the eye makes them to be understood, the least changing of their lookes, procureth execution of their will, and that they can wish nothing more in earth, because he that is a King, is All, according to the aunswere of King Porus : yet ouer and aboue these perticuler advantages which GOD hath given him, as making the Kings of Persia, by the right of their eldest children; this word KING, doth shew vs his faith pure and cleane towards God, by his Charitie & fatherly loue vnto his Subjects, and his prouidence in the affaires of his Crowne. For, in our French Language, it confifteth of 3. Letters, ROI, and also in Latine REX, as the primordials and Radicall Letters of the Habrewes, and of one Syllable, which simbolizeth (in fome fort) with the most holy and Sacred Ternarie or Trinity.

First, for the Letter R. (according to the confiderations which concern Socrates in the Cratalis of Plato) it signifies the vnto vs, his continual action and exercise of duty, for the acquitting of his charge, as the toong remoueth strongly & without any stay, in the pronouncing it. O, denote the roundness which he equally vseth

& euen, without any points, of corners to carry it out abroad: fo it sheweth, that Our King is persectly round, seeing that his words and actions do concord, and that both to one & other he goes in full rotundity, plainnesse and sincerity, speaking euermore with a round mouth. As J, doth also represent his lenity and mildnesse,

by a facile and very gracious prolation.

And according to the Traditions of the Cabalifts, the Letter RESH doth infer, that hee is King by fuccession, and instructeth vs, that Hereditary kingdomes are much better instituted, then those which bee elected : where the combustions of suites and partialities, do often times cause them to turne their backes on their enemies, with extreame affliction, and ruine of the people (O) is as the eie, which he lendeth to al, and ouer all, in imitation whereof, the Egiptians in their Hierogliphicks, did represent royalty by an Eye, placed uppon the top of a Scepter. (1) wherof al the Hebrew Letters are composed, and which by the same means constituteth the number of ten, the perfection, resting place, and accomplishment of all other numbers.

bers; doth fignifie thereby, that all the parts and members of his kingdome, do depend intirely vpon him, wherefore, alought to bee referred to his fafety and preferuation.

Thus passing these mystical Interpretations, and significations of these three Letters, to that which might result fro their divers Anagrams, Metathesis, and Renversements, according to the Imurah and Siruphs of the Habrewes, Our King (as Philo saieth in the life of Moyles) is a Soule-like Lawe, and his Law is Our Inst-King, they are so bound by the girdle of the Graces, and ioyned together by Iustice.

Iustitia cupidus recto non denius vinquam.

Defire of Iustice neuer swerues from right.

For although Cato was woont to fay, that a King was a rauenous Beast; that hee lived not but by his prey, and on Venison or wilde food: yet cannot it so be said of Our King, seeing hee contents himselfe with a small circumference, not insulting upon his Neighbors or Strangers. Never did any man hear in him, that overbold wish of the Emperor Maximilian (by the report of Phillip de Commines) to bee a God, And that his Sonne might be King of France.

0,

His

His defire, and the chiefest degree of his Title, is to be called King of Great Brittain, which is the kingdom of the Church of God, his part and portion which he hath chosen in earth, & the kingdome which succeedeth to the Kingdome of Iuda. This is the Christian kingdom, wherein evento the very least or vulgar, cannot (elfe-where) bee found a people more demout and Religious: Piety and Religion are there fo zealoufly, and fo often exercised. In breefe, It is the Land of Promife, which Godgeferued to himselfe in Christendome, where he hath so long time kept the Booke open, and the Reuelation of his Prophetick and Enangelical Mysteries. God himselfe Husbanded the Garden of that Country, and tooke thee euen measures thereof, having enguirt it with the great Ocean. As concerning the forme of the Island (according to the opinion and descriptio of Gæsar) it is triangulare, whereof one way is opposit and faceth France, and containeth on that side, about fixe score and five leagues or miles in length. Another looketh towardes Spaine, and that longitude is an hundered and fixty miles. The third, is opposed to the North, drawing drawing most part towardes Germanie, and it is thought, that this way it containeth well two hundered good miles. So that the whole Isle may have some five hundred miles in circuite.

It hath a very serene and faire Hauen, and the habitation there is much more temperate then in France, and the colds are lesse sharp & violent. Gallia trieme frigidior, by the judgment of Petronius, and in mine understanding, so it is at this instant. In that Countrey are not to bee seene, the intollerable heats of Egypt, no more then the Ices of Sarmatia, all is temperate, all is cultiue, and all thinges are fruitfull there in aboundance.

Non illic Aries verno ferit aera cornu nec Gemini pracedunt cornua Tauri Sicca Lycaonius resupinant plaustra Bootes.

It hath a copious Sunne, Corne, Cloath, Wools, Waters, Beastes, Fish, Foule, and all kindes of wilde slesh, in most great facility and felicity. Shee hath even in her selie, her India, and her Peru, not onely of Time, and of Iron, (as in the time of Cæsar) but likewise of Golde and Silver: & therefore she vseth not any money of Copper, Brasse, or Annelets of Iron, ad-

ded to even poize, but all fine Gold and Silver.

And such is hir abounding in al kinds of riches, and in all thinges necessary for man: as (in due right) she is confirmed by the Maister of Treasures, to be the first and principal of the fortunate Islands.

She hath made plaine and smooth the backe of Thetis, by the number of her goodly & great Shippes and Vesselles: which doe ferue her as bornes, as limits, as ramparts, and as wals, it is

And the is called Great, not for the extendure of her Landes, Countryes, and Provinces; not fo much for infinit multitude of people, for the great number of her Cities, Towns, Borroughs, and villages: as for the greatnesse of courage in her Inhabitants, who never leave winning, and never suffered themselves to be foyled, or fully conquered.

Imperi fuerat Romani Scotia limes Romana fuerit Scot-Anglus origo ruine.

But to conclude, the Kinges most glorious and pompous Title of Triumph, is to bee called DEFENDER OF THE FAITH; because it is apparant, & he shewes himselfe more affectional.

affectionate, ardent, and zealous to preserue, exalt, proclaime, and communicate it to them, which have not as yet received it, then any other King on the earth. It is a Title, which gives him more glorye and splendour, then all his Scepters and Diadems. It honoureth him fo much, as he should not thinke himselfe worthy to beare the name of King, if hee had not that withall of Defender of the Faith. It is a Tytle, which maketh him as much beloued of all, as that of King caufeth him to bee feared. It is a Title, not as to day deferued, and giuen to our. Kings, but it is more then an hundered yeares, fince it was given to his Maiesties great Grandfather, lames the fourth K. of Scots, as the Chronicles of M. Chambres do testifie. So that they deceive themselves, who thinke it is no longer, then fince the time of King Henry the eight of England.

A glorious and Hereditary title, which you and we ought to esteem, fince it hath bin graven in the fore-heads of the late Kings of either kingdom Yet a tivle not so much by succession, as by merit & acquisition of a King, who sightes and beats down idolatry and heresy, more valiantly

then

KING LAMES

then all his Ancestors. By a King, who shal reforme the error, not onely of Scotland and England, an Angle of the earth, but of the vyhole
earth. For beholde, the dayes are comming,
when God will punnish the grauen Images of
Babylon, that hee will make all her Countrey ashamed, and will cause at the wounds of death
to fall in the midst thereof. These tidings shall
come this year, and after this in the other, there
shall be violence on the earth, and Ruler vpon
Ruler.

Roma diu titubans varys erroribus acta Cornet & mundi desinet esse caput.

Wherfore, Go forth of her all people, to the end, that you be not partakers of hir fins, & receive not hir plagus. Deliver every one his life, out of the heat of the wrath of the eternal. Hűble your selves vnder the mighty hand of God, & resist no longer his reasonable will, through a rash kinde of zeale. There is no one of you so ignorant, but he knoweth most part of the abuses of the Romaine Church to be so evident, as the sautors and sauourers of them, can no longer denie them, Seeke the truth, turn over the leaves of the Scriptures, which have beene (for

fo long time) maliciously interdicted to you.

None hath more or greater intrest in your sal-

uation, then your very felues.

Yea, even thou, who (with shame and false Enfignes) doeft vourp the Title of Holy Father, Lieutenant of God, Vicar of Christ, Vice Deo, Vniuerfall Byshop, Great Priest, Soueraign high Priest, Prince of Byshoppes, Heyre to the Apoftles. And you, who fay of him, that for Primate he is Abell For Gouernement, Noah; for his Patriarchate, Abraham; For Order, Melchizedeck; For Dignity, Aaron; For Authority, Mofes; For Iudgement, Samuell; For Power, Peter; and for Vnetion, Christ. Thou that featest thy felfe in the Temple of God, aboue God, & aboue all that is called God, to make thy felfe honoured as God. Thou that fayest thou haft power to bind Kings, to tie them in Chaines of Iron, to bereaue (& at thy pleasure) take away their Crownes, to breake their Scepters, trample on their Crownes, to give their kingdomes as preyes, or otherwise to dispose of them, to disoblige their subjects from their oath of fidelity and obedience: Repent thy felf of this do-Ctrine, when both reason and Authoritie fayleth

leth. Content thy felfe at least, with the power limited by our learned Barcklay, cut off the diforders which (like a crafty Serpent) haue crept into the Church, fcratch and breake the head of those Vipers of thy Pastorall Staffe, cast off alfo the fin and corruption, fo much as may be, not onely of thy Court, but of Rome, yet not of Rome alone, but of all those places where thou art feared and reuerenced. Let the Church recover her first splendour againe, that all abuses may be beaten farre from her. Thou haft a long time converted Lead into Gold, by meanes of thy Buls, which are but fory meat to fatisfie feeble spirits. Thy Pardons are too pardonous, and thy Indulgences have too much indulgence; keepe them to thy fourfe & thy felte. Acknowledge the power of them that have given thee this power : Reddendo Cafari que funt Cafaris, et quæ funt Dei, Deo.

And you also, who will be Princes and Cardinals altogether: You Prelates, Bishops, Cannons, Priests, Prebends, & all Romain Churchmen, of what order or name soeuer ye be, learn, that it is now no longer time to resist, you must bend of break under the yoake of the Sonne of

God.

God, and of his holy word.

There hath bin fleep enough, Luxury enough, Trafficke enough, & enough of diforderly walking in the house of God, enough have ye served your bellies and idlenesse, enough have ye pild & pold the very sattest sheepe in the flock, enough have ye chopped, changed, bought, & sold in the teple of the Lord. Awake now, prevent judgement, there is yet place for elemency and for mercy. The Synagogne of the Iewes, it is gone, the Law hath given place to the Gospel: by much more powerful reason then, shold abuse make way for purity; lying for truth; inventions and Traditions of men, for the ordinances of God, against which, let time bee never so long, it prescribeth nothing.

Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere verustas.

I beseech the Father of Lights, to open the eyes and harts of Kings, of Magistrates, & their people, to the end, that in giving place to his nea-uenly word, they may take knowledge of Antechrist, and detesting his yoake, they may submit to that of Christ. To whom with the Father and the blessed Spirit, be Glory and Dominion eternally, Amen.

FINIS.